

THE

LITERARY PANORAMA

FOR AUGUST, 1811.

NATIONAL

AND

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,
PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

APPEALS AND WRITS OF ERROR IN THE
HOUSE OF LORDS—DELAYS OF SUITS
IN CHANCERY—FEES AND EMOLU-
MENTS OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR,
AND OTHER OFFICERS.

In the rude and uncultivated state of what can scarcely be called society, that of hunters and fishers, few are the regulations enforced among mankind, and few are the appeals to those regulations made by individuals against each other. The hunting grounds are the property of the whole tribe: the extent of coast, whether of lake or ocean, is claimed, not by private persons but by the public. Agriculture by fixing man to a station, leads him to the possession of a smaller district, but in a more specific and determinate manner. With the nature of this soil he becomes acquainted by a course of experiments; and after he has exerted his faculties in acquiring this knowledge, he strongly attaches the idea of worth and value to premises improved under his cultivation. Provided that his boundaries be well defined, the streams which water his grounds, be unimpeded, and the pathways which lead to and from his residence be easy of access, he has little to desire of his neighbours, and rare are the causes which can lead to dispute or difference with them. The simple modes of property under which these possessions are held, restrict to a very few points the questions to which they give occasion: and consequently

cases requiring determination by social or national authorities will be proportionately uncommon.

The very reverse of this simplicity marks that state of society in which commerce by its extent and energy, has multiplied the modes of property, as in this kingdom, into thousands of different forms, and by devices almost infinitely diversified. What is there in nature or art, which is not a property to some one among us? The elements themselves are parcelled out by human ingenuity;—to this man we are indebted for fire:—to that man for water:—air is the motive power of this machine; the owner therefore claims a free current as his right, or how can he live?—the productive powers of the earth are not merely asserted as a possession, but they are hired out to a deputy, by him who, though he calls them his own, yet is incapable of improving them. From the very light of heaven our government derives a revenue. Who builds a habitation without expecting that a portion of the advantages he anticipates from it, shall be divided among claimants, now, not a few, whom he never saw? The greater the number of those who demand a share in his enjoyments, the more numerous are the chances of dispute and quarrel. He may complain of them; or they may complain of him. This is the simplest mode of tenure, or occupation, known among us; but if we extend our conceptions to the intercourse of men in commerce, to the partnerships, the associations, the accommodations, the supports and assistances, with their conditions, the successes, the failures, the contracts, the obligations, the involved reciprocations, the misunderstandings of parties, and the uncertainties of hu-

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VOL. X. [*Lit. Pan. August 1811.*]

man life, we enter such a perplexed labyrinth of the modes of obtaining, or holding, or disposing of property, that no direct clue, no simple thread of Ariadne, can wind around objects so various, so intricate, can guide us with certainty through the maze, or enable us to warrant our situation while attempting to explore it. Moreover, in addition to this embarrassment, we must recollect, that property *descends*; that to the perplexities of our own age, must be added those received from our forefathers. They might be wise; but they could not foresee the exigencies of the present moment. But if not wise, they might so incur their property, as to deprive their successors of every enjoyment derivable from it. These multiplications of the modes under which property may be acquired, or may be held, demand regulations multiplied accordingly. The simple principles of direct descent, of the power of beneficial cultivation, of immediate invention, or of personal performance, no longer apply. Regulation itself, too, is susceptible of more than one interpretation. There must, therefore, be persons appointed to declare the true intent of the law; to direct the application of it, and to enforce its sanctions. A law is a regulation established in conformity to an expression of the prevailing will of the community, intended for general benefit, and promulgated by competent authority. But a regulation intended for general benefit, may prove extremely injurious to certain individuals; and though enacted by competent authority, that authority may not be able to inform itself of the circumstances of every place or person under its protection, or to estimate those exemptions which the spirit of the law—a reference to the general benefit,—undeniably demands. The oppression of individuals is not the intent of the law; though it may be the unavoidable operation of the law: this oppression, then, must be compensated; it must be redressed in some other way: to enforce this oppression were tyranny; to leave the subject hopeless under his distress, is the part of a despot, not of a lawful sovereign; of a ruffian, not of a politician: such obduracy may become the bloody progress of a conqueror, who, while he gluts his ferocity, forgets his humanity: but it counteracts the benevolent intentions of a re-

gular government; it disgraces the professions of patriotism and concern for the public weal, in which both *ins* and *outs* claim a right to indulge themselves, and amuse their constituents.

Every departure from the strict letter of the law is a dispensing power; therefore not to be exercised without reference to proper rules; it depends too for the validity of its justification on the necessity and propriety of its exercise, to which must be added clear and public proof of that necessity, according to acknowledged principles, by the party desirous of deriving advantage from its application.

On these principles chiefly is the Court Chancery established. It is a Court of Equity, in which the maxim *summum jus summa injuria*, is never to be forgotten. The terms of a law may be too strict, its penalties may be too severe; they may be inapplicable to cases brought under its operation, may be enforced with a rigour not warrantable, by the intention of the legislature, by general policy, or by humanity. Courts of Law are bound to administer law. It must indeed, be acknowledged, to the honour of British Jurisprudence, that our Judges mingle many considerations of equity, with their decisions; and that, when they are induced to support their judgments by reasonings, though they advert to the law, yet they argue on principles of equity. In many cases of criminal justice also, they lean to a favourable and abated penalty: they tolerate a moderation which is, strictly speaking, a departure from rigid law; though perfectly agreeable to the principles of right and wrong, and the feelings of the human mind.

Moreover, there are many instances in which it is very desirable to ascertain the *intention* of persons in the doing of certain acts, in the execution of certain deeds, or in the establishing of certain appointments;—and the proof of this intention may be rather inferential than direct; so that to apply the laws of evidence as demanded by rigorous justice, would be extremely unjust. There may be no direct proof where, nevertheless, there is every reason to support a conclusion. Other suppositions, or rather facts, might be stated, to shew that *absolute* law, would not meet the real and *bonâ fide* merits of a case; but the party aggrieved would be injured without redress; and

the more effectually by his appeal to the laws.

It is probable, that the king, being the executive power of government, might not seldom find himself at a loss to reconcile the inflexibility of the laws with his feelings and convictions on the merits of cases. He might therefore, hint to his *secretary*, or the officer who reduced his decisions to writing, to use the mildest terms in recording the sentence; and it was but natural, that the writer so confidentially treated should consult the supreme magistrate's pleasure and opinion on such subjects. Hence the *chief scribe* became the depositary of the royal judgments: under this notion we find him mentioned in the time of our first christian monarch Ethelbert (A. D. 605) as *referendarius*: about A. D. 758 under Offa the Great, the same officer appears to be called *cancellarius*: about A. D. 825, under King Withlase, he is styled *scriba*: and about A. D. 851 under King Berthulf, he is distinguished as *notarius*. Turketull, under King Edward the elder, is known as *cancellarium* to that king; also his chief and principal privy counsellor: *consiliarius primus, præcipuus, et à secretis familiarissimus*.

Such a person, then, was very likely to be fully informed of the king's mind in the administration of justice: by degrees, he became the head of a court, of concurrent jurisdiction with those which sat for the interpretation of the laws. The intricacies attendant on the effects of civil wars, long continued in England, demanded more lenient and consolatory principles than those of the enacted statutes; which statutes, as opposite parties prevailed, were diametrically and *bloodily* contradictory to each other.

By these and other causes, the Court of Chancery became of the highest importance; but, at this moment, the *chief concerns* which engage it, are those dependent on the equitable distribution of property; as in the cases of wills, defalcations by bankruptcies, directions requested, on behalf of lunatics, infants, &c.

We have no need to repeat the proposition, that the multiplicity of the modes of property, devised by human ingenuity, must needs produce a proportionate multitude of appeals to the principles of equity. In a rich, a commercial, an adventurous, and speculative nation,

the collisions of interest between man and man, are likely to be frequent, and sometimes urgent. The artificial state of society attendant on such a nation cannot but give occasion to many frauds. Some will be desirous of acquiring wealth unjustly: others will be intent on converting to their own emolument property which should be reserved for future claimants. Some will execute trusts confided to them with an eye to their own interest; others may discharge them so negligently, that recourse to higher powers may be absolutely indispensable.

The rapid extension of the trade and commerce of Britain within the last half century, has been attended by a prodigious increase of business in the courts of law; and the number of unsuccessful adventurers in the employment of capital, whose affairs have become involved, and issued in bankruptcy, is greatly augmented; nor is it likely to decrease. The distant connections of this kingdom will always offer enticing advantages to speculators: the innumerable undertakings at home contribute to excite the disposition for acquiring wealth by hazarding the advance of money; the inevitable risques attendant on the most cautious traffic, add greatly to the number of those who fail in the object of their endeavours; the acquisition or enjoyment of riches. Hence a scarcely-credible addition to the business formerly transacted in the Court of Chancery; and a burden on the head and heart of the presiding officer in this Court, not to be conceived by the public at large.

But, beside presiding in the Court of Chancery, we are to consider the Lord High Chancellor of the kingdom as Speaker by office, of the House of Lords. That intimacy with the sovereign which, as we have seen was attributed to this high officer marked him as the most proper person possible to preside in an assembly where by supposition the King himself filled the chair; where he, in the king's name, stated, explained, and reasoned on the king's intentions and desires: and where, as the king can do no wrong, there must be a minister responsible for every proposition brought under the cognizance of the general body. This general body is, moreover, the *dernier resort* of those who intreat for justice: it is a court of appeal; it decides

without a possibility of redress if its decisions be unjust; and therefore too much caution cannot be employed in accurate investigation of the preliminaries necessary to those decisions.

The same causes which have increased the business in the Court of Chancery, have increased the number of applications to the House of Lords;—the greater wealth of the suitors; and the diversified dispositions of property. To this we must add, that now, the number of appeals is very much enlarged by those brought up from Scotland; and those transmitted from Ireland. If it were correct to suppose, that England furnishes no more at this time than were prosecuted a century ago, yet the additions from the other kingdoms of the empire, it might be expected, would produce a load for the table of the House of Lords, much beyond what it was required to bear in former times.

This evil is at length become insupportable. The double character sustained by the Chancellor is too much for human diligence to discharge. When his Lordship is wanted in Parliament, what mean those cries of suitors in his Court, who complain of oppression?—And if he were wholly occupied in the Chancery Court, to say nothing of his duty as a Peer of Parliament, how should he be able to offer his advice on those questions which are brought before the House of Lords for ultimate determination? For, though it be true, that every Peer is born to a certain portion of hereditary power in the enactment and direction of the laws, yet the opinions of those who have passed their lives in the study and practice of the legal sciences, cannot but possess an important influence; with a readiness of application which nothing but habit can impart.

The extent and injury of the evil has been so powerfully pointed out by Mr. Beckwith, in a pamphlet, not published for sale, but which we thought it our duty to record *verbatim** that we shall not here enlarge on that part of the present subject. We believe the work alluded to has had no small influence in effectually agitating the question:—but it is natural to enquire, what is the remedy for this state of things?

* Compare Panorama, Vol. IX. p. 14.

Other Courts of the kingdom have, in their time, been equally overpressed with business. When, instead of following the king wherever he went, the royal courts were fixed at Westminster, about the beginning of the reign of Edward II. there were so many suits commenced that the king was under the necessity of increasing the number of his judges from three to six in the Common Pleas, and so to divide them that they might sit in two places. *Et covient* (says the record) *que launz ysoient, pur ces q'il covient aver deus places pour le multitude des plex, que plus est ore que unques ne fust en nuly temps.* Afterwards, (6 Edw. II.) there were seven; in 11 Edw. III. there were eight; in Trinity Term 14 Edw. III. there were nine. The number of judges, then, depends on the mind of the king as to the quantity of business to be done, and the necessity of facilitating the convenience of the subject. If the other courts have thus varied, why should not the Court of Chancery, be furnished with strength adequate to the demands made on it by the public? Additional judges may, therefore, be one way of relieving this pressure; and perhaps, in a country so commercial, one of these judges, might be wholly employed with advantage on cases of bankruptcies, and questions growing out of them.

It may also deserve Parliamentary consideration whether the office of Chancellor be compatible with that of Speaker of the House of Lords: it has at least, this inconvenience attached to it, that appeals from the Court of Chancery are considered by the profession too much as mere removals from the Chancellor in the Court to the Chancellor in the House. With what grace can a man revise, or reverse, his own decrees? If he was satisfied in his conscience before, what shall induce him now to change his opinion?

Under these circumstances the Houses of Parliament have interested themselves in instituting enquiries on the subject of the delays of justice imputed to the slow operations of the Court of Chancery, and of the House of Lords as a Court of Appeal. The investigation is not closed; and the best remedy is not definitively fixed on. For this reason we shall now introduce the Reports from the two Committees, so far as they have prosecuted the inquiry.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE OF HON.
HOUSE OF COMMONS APPOINTED TO INSPECT THE LORDS' JOURNALS.

[Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, May 27, 1811.]

The Committee appointed to search the Lords' Journals, for any Proceedings had, in the present Session, on the Subject of the State of Causes in the Court of Chancery, and of Appeals and Writs of Error in the House of Lords;—and to make a Report thereof to the House;

Having examined the Journals, find the following Entries :

“ *Die Martis, 5^o Martij, 1811.*

Ordered, that the Lords following be appointed a Select Committee; to enquire and report what measures and provisions it may be expedient and necessary to adopt and establish, for the more expeditious hearing and Decision of Causes brought into this House by Appeals and Writs of Error.

Ld. Chancellor L. Abp. Canterbury	Ld. Wellesley
Ld. President L. Abp. York	Lt. Holland
Ld. Privy Seal	Ld. Grenville
D. of Norfolk	Ld. Mulgrave
M. Lansdown	Ld. Redesdale
E. Aberdeen	L. Ellenborough
E. Graham	Ld. Erskine
E. Radnor.	Ld. Lauderdale
	E. Spencer
	E. Bathurst
	E. Liverpool
	E. Clancarty
	E. Harrowby
	V. Sidmouth.

Their Lordships, or any five of them, to meet on Wednesday the 13th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Prince's Lodgings, near the House of Peers; and to adjourn as they please.

Moved, that it be an instruction to the said Committee, to consider whether it would or would not be highly advantageous, in the distribution of justice, that this House should put concisely upon record, the points or principles of law which shall form in future the grounds of each of its Judicial Decisions.

Which being objected to; the question was put thereupon. It was resolved in the negative.

[After several Sittings of this Committee,]

“ *Die Lunæ, 20^o Majj, 1811.*

The Earl of Radnor reported, as follows :
.....Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is indispensably necessary, and that it so appears to be from the great number of Appeals and Writs of Error now depending in the House, amounting together to 338, of which 296 are Appeals, and 42 Writs of Error, that a greater proportion of the time of the House of Lords should be employed in

hearing Appeals, than has been hitherto allotted to this part of the business of the House; and that it will be expedient therefore, that the House should determine to sit for this purpose at least Three Days in every Week during the Session, meeting at ten o'clock at least on each day, till the present Arrear of Causes shall have been considerably reduced, and subsequently Two Days in the Week at least, meeting at the same hour. That as the above regulation will unavoidably take up a large portion of time of the Lord Chancellor, which would have been employed in other Judicial Duties, as appears from the statement contained in the Appendix, of the periods during which the Lord Chancellor usually sits in the Court of Chancery, it is absolutely necessary that some relief should be afforded to him in the discharge of such other Judicial Duties.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, not only that the judicial business of the House of Lords hath so increased as to require, and to be likely to continue to require, a greater portion of the Lord Chancellor's time than was heretofore necessary for the execution thereof, and therefore to disable him from giving sufficient attendance in the Court of Chancery; but that it also appears from the statements in the appendixes, of the comparative quantity of business in the Court at different periods, its judicial establishments having continued the same, that there is a considerable increase thereof, taking together the whole of the different kinds of business transacted in the Court; and that it is therefore expedient, in order to secure at the same time a sufficient attendance upon the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, and sufficient means for carrying on the business in the Court of Chancery, that an ADDITIONAL JUDGE in the Court of Chancery should be appointed.

Resolved, that it appears to this Committee to be expedient, that such Judge should hold his office during good behaviour; and that he should be of a rank correspondent with that of the Master of the Rolls.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient to revive the practice, which formerly prevailed in the House of Lords, of limiting the period in each session, after which Appeals shall not be received in that session.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient to order all the parties in the Appeals and Writs of Error, which may be depending at the close of the present session in the House of Lords, to lay the prints of their cases upon the table of the House before the end of the first week in the next session of Parliament; in order that the House may be enabled to form some judgement of the nature of the cases which have

been brought before them; and that it should be an order of the House, that the prints in all cases of Appeals and Writs of Error should be hereafter laid upon the table of the House within a time to be limited after such Appeals and Writs of Error have been presented.

Appendix (A.)

Course of Attendance of the Chancellor in the Court of Chancery; as represented by the Chancellor, to the Committee.

The Chancellor's attendance is daily at 10 o'clock from the 29th or 30th of October to about Christmas Eve, save six or seven days after Michaelmas term; and from about the 16th of January to the Thursday before Easter Sunday, save six or seven days after Hilary term; and from the Monday or Tuesday in the week after Easter, till the end of Easter term; in the short vacation between Easter and Trinity terms, the Chancellor attends only on a few days, his Sittings continue from the beginning of Trinity term till the middle or latter end of August, save six or seven days after Trinity term. The respective days after Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity terms above-mentioned, are given up to the business of the Rolls. There are some few occasional days kept, during the above periods, as state and other Holidays.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE CAUSES THAT RETARD THE DECISION OF SUITS IN THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.

[Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 18th June, 1811.]

The Committee appointed to inquire into the Causes that retard the Decision of Suits in the High Court of Chancery;—and who were instructed to search the Lords' Journals, touching all Proceedings respecting Appeals and Writs of Error before that House; and also to inquire into all the Fees and Emoluments taken by the Lord High Chancellor in his Jurisdiction of Chancellor, as well as from Commissions of Bankruptcy;—and were empowered to report their Observations thereupon, together with the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, from time to time, to the House;—Have considered the Matters to them referred, and agreed upon the following Report:

YOUR Committee, with a view to meet the first object of their Inquiry, viz. "the Causes that retard the Decision of Suits in the High Court of Chancery," thought it advisable, as a preliminary step, to ascertain the present arrear of business in that Court, and before the appellant jurisdiction of the House of Lords; for which purpose they called Jacob

Crofts, Esquire, the senior Deputy Register, and from his examination, as well as from the papers which were ordered by your Committee, and delivered in by him, it appears that there are 114 original Causes now for hearing before the Lord Chancellor, seven of which were set down previous to Trinity Term 1808, but have stood over from time to time, at the instance of the parties; and the rest, with the exception of one in Trinity Term 1808, and four in Hilary 1809, from an Arrear of Causes which have not been called on, gradually accumulating from the last-mentioned term to the present time. It also appears, that there are in the same Paper 35 Appeals, and five Re-hearings. The first Appeal was set down in Michaelmas 1808, and the first Re-hearing in Trinity 1808. There are likewise Exceptions, Demurrers, and other matters of that nature standing in the Paper, amounting in the whole to 59, as will be seen in the Appendix to this Report.

It is also right to observe, that the number of Petitions in matters of Bankruptcy now remaining to be heard by the Lord Chancellor amounts to 205.

From the Evidence, your Committee learn that there are before the Master of the Rolls 226 original Causes, 14 of which were set down previous to Hilary Term 1810, and 14 others were set down in the course of the year 1810; but it appears, that all such Causes have been called on, and have stood over at the instance of the parties; the remainder of the Causes standing for hearing were first set down in the two first Terms of the present year: there are, besides, in his Honor's Paper, 44 further Directions.

It appeared to your Committee, upon searching the Lords' Journals, that a Committee of that House was appointed in the present Session, to enquire and report what measures and provisions it may be expedient and necessary to adopt and establish for the more expeditious hearing and decision of Causes brought into that House by Appeals and Writs of Error; and in the Report made by that Committee, it is stated, that 296 Appeals and 42 Writs of Error are now depending in the House of Lords.

Your Committee also directed a statement to be made out from the Journals of the House of Lords, of the whole number of Appeals presented and determined in each Session, from the year 1751 to the present time.

Your Committee also directed a statement to be made out from the Journals of the House of Lords, of the whole number of Appeals and Writs of Error now standing to be heard in that House, and the dates when the same were severally lodged, and the number of Appeals and Writs of Error which have been argued and stand for judgment,

and how long each has been standing for judgment.

In pursuance of their instructions, your Committee also proceeded to examine into all the Fees and Emoluments taken by the Lord High Chancellor, in his jurisdiction of Chancery, as well as from Commissions of Bankruptcy; and the evidence of Mr. Pennington distinctly shows the annual amount of the emoluments of the last nine years; exclusive of those which arise to the Lord Chancellor in his capacity as Speaker of the House of Lords. From,

	£	s.	d.
April 14, 1801, to April 5, 1802	9,926	12	7
April 5, 1802, to ——— 1803	10,013	8	11
April 5, 1803, to ——— 1804	10,447	5	6
April 5, 1804, to ——— 1805	10,449	6	4
April 5, 1805, to Feb. 6, 1806	9,390	9	7
April 5, 1807, to April 5, 1808	11,090	17	11
April 5, 1808, to ——— 1809	10,935	2	6
April 5, 1809, to ——— 1810	12,106	10	10
April 5, 1810, to ——— 1811	15,532	13	0

A considerable part of the emoluments of the office of Lord Chancellor is, and, as your Committee understand, has been for a very long course of years, derived from Fees nominally paid to the Secretary of Bankrupts, but who accounts for such fees to the Lord Chancellor himself, and is allowed by the Lord Chancellor a certain fixed salary in lieu of such Nominal Fees. Your Committee cannot see this without observing, that it appears to them highly inexpedient that the emoluments of any judicial officer should be constituted in part of fees not ostensibly payable to himself, but to an inferior Officer. If more than the proper fees should be alleged to have been taken by the ministerial Officer, the complaint must be made to his superior, the Judge of the Court, who would in that case have to sit in judgment upon such alleged abuses, from which, if they existed, he would himself derive a benefit. If it should be thought that any alterations might be made in this respect; and if the salary and other emoluments of the Lord Chancellor, exclusive of such fees, should be deemed insufficient for the office, your Committee would suggest the propriety of increasing the salary and abolishing altogether the fees in question, which, though they do not appear to be of great amount in each Commission, yet can be considered in no other light than as a Tax upon Distress and Insolvency.

Henry Cowper, Esq. was also examined as to the amount of the fees received by the Lord High Chancellor in his capacity of Speaker of the House of Lords, from the session commencing January 1801, to the session commencing January 1810 inclusive, as follows: session beginning

	£.	s.
January 1801	5,890	0
October 1801	4,764	5
November 1802	5,139	10
November 1803	3,329	15
January 1805	4,313	0
January 1806	4,968	10
December 1806	2,451	0
June 1807	2,907	0
January 1808	4,959	0
January 1809	6,336	10
January 1810	6,844	15

Your Committee were desirous to proceed with their Enquiry as to the Causes which have retarded the decision of Suits in the Court of Chancery, and to ascertain whether the evil was of such a nature as required a temporary or a permanent remedy: and also to consider the expediency of such remedies as have been or may be suggested.

Your Committee called for a variety of information on these very important objects; but they find that the time which must necessarily be spent in preparing and laying that information before them, will make it impossible for them to satisfy those objects of their appointment very speedily, or perhaps within the period during which it is likely that the present Session of Parliament may last; and, under these circumstances, your Committee have thought it right to make a Report, without delay, upon so much of the Enquiry as they have been able to complete; and to report the Evidence which they have taken.

.....

We proceed now to select a few points from the evidence adduced before the Committee, in further illustration of the general subject.

The increasing importance of the Court of Chancery, may be strongly inferred from the accumulating balances which have been deposited in its custody within a few years.

Statement of Balances of Money and Securities of the Suitors in the Court of Chancery, in the different Periods undermentioned; as represented by the Lord Chancellor, to the Committee.

	£.	s.	d.
1730 - - -	1,007,298	14	7
1740 - - -	1,295,251	16	3
1750 - - -	1,665,160	18	4
1760 - - -	3,093,740	0	3
1770 - - -	5,153,901	1	3
1780 - - -	7,120,537	12	2
1790 - - -	10,948,270	7	0
1800 - - -	17,565,912	2	8
1810 - - -	25,162,430	13	2

This sum of *more than twenty-five millions of money*, has excited the surprise of the public, by which its mass was not even suspected. The rapidity of its increase of *late years*, cannot escape the notice of the least observant.

The Orders entered on Petitions of Bankruptcy appear to be,—from 1747 to 1756,—(10 years) 1,162 :—from 1801 to 1810.—2,555. Increase 1,393.

The Orders on Lunatic Petitions were,—from 1737 to 1746,—(10 years) 484 :—from 1801 to 1810 they were 1,139 :—Increase 655. Is this more than double number, any proof of the increase of this unhappy malady among our population ?* —and if so, to what can it be attributed ?

The emoluments of the Lord High Chancellor are stated in evidence as being derived from various sources :

1. As Speaker of the House of Lords, Session, Jan. 1808.....	£5,220
————— 1809.....	6,670
————— 1810.....	7,205

These are “ uncommonly high.”

2. Fees for signature to recepi, privy seal-bills, docquets, private seals and purse :—

	£.	s.	d.
April 1, 1808 to April 1, 1809	992	5	0
————— 1809 ————— 1810	1,101	15	9
————— 1810 ————— 1811	1,536	8	0

The Fees are :—

For Recepi.....	1	6	6
Private Seal.....	0	17	6
Docquet.....	0	2	0

3.—Fees from the Crown Office.

Average of three years.... 143 15 4

These arise from all commissions, patents of peerage, and commissions of various kinds : the chancellor is paid so much a skin in the same manner as the clerk of the crown is paid ; he is allowed one shilling upon every commission of the peace, and two shillings upon every commission of sewers.

Have you any authority in your office for taking those fees ?—Yes, there is a table in the old court hand, that does not bear any date, but it was in the reign of Queen Anne, in which some of the Lord Chancellor's fees are named ; they are, I believe from time immemorial.

* For the official Report on the numbers, &c. of Lunatics, compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 1255.

4.—Fines in the Carsitor's Office, end of Michaelmass term

	£.	s.	d.
1805 to ditto 1806....	1,847	18	9
1806 ————— 1807....	2,124	1	9
1807 ————— 1808....	2,474	11	7
1808 ————— 1809....	2,241	16	9
1809 ————— 1810....	2,607	4	3

11,295 13 1

5. Receipts of the Lord Chancellor, for the year ending the 5th April 1809.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1 Years salary, payable at the Exchequer - - -	5,000	-	-			
Deducting 1s. duty £250 - -						
D ^o 6d duty - 125 - -				838	8	-
D ^o Property Tax - 462 8 -						
D ^o Receipt Stamps 1 - -				4,161	12	-
Allowances by patent, out Hanaper	1,031	4	-			
Office of Fines -	1,815	2	7			
Purse - - -	1,000	-	-			
Bankrupt Office -	2,595	11	3			
Crown Office - -	172	2	4			
Patent Office - -	115	12	4			
Hanaper Office - -	30	14	-			

One year's Land Tax 450 - -	6,760	6	6
Ditto Property Tax - 631 - 8	1,081	-	8
	5,679	5	10

Net Receipt for one year, ending the 5th April 1809, or at the times next preceding to which the annual Accounts are usually made up - } 9,840 17 10

What is said on the subject of the Chancellor's emoluments by the committee, will undoubtedly receive the attention it deserves.

We shall only add on this subject, that although the Secretary of Bankrupts pays to the Lord Chancellor the fees of his office, receiving a salary of £400 per annum from the Chancellor, yet “ In the course of *five years* he has *bonâ-fide* retained for himself as Secretary of bankrupts £10,470 11s. 5d.”

The following schedule sets forth the fees received for the last five years, as verified by Mr. John Woodcock, Secretary of Bankrupts.

Gross Receipt of Fees received by the Secretary of Bankrupts, from 7th February 1806, the day Lord Erskine came into office, to 1st April 1811 - - - - - £ s. d.
83,939 1 —

Paid the Lord Chancellor, Lord Erskine, from Feb. 7, 1806, to April, 1807 (the day he quitted office) - - - - - £. s. d.
3,380 14 —
Apr. 1807 to Apr. 1808 2,745 7 2
Do 1808 do 1809 2,595 11 3
Do 1809 do 1810 3,113 8 2
Do 1810 do 1811 4,946 14 8
— 16,781 15 3

Paid Lord Thurlow, from Feb. 7, 1806, to April 1807 - - - - - 6,850 15 —
Apr. 1807 to Apr. 1808 6,422 8 —
Do 1808 do 1809 6,526 15 —
Do 1809 do 1810 6,889 10 5
Do 1810 do 1811 12,652 11 2
— 39,341 19 7

Paid Clerk of the Hanaper, from Feb. 7, 1806 to April 1, 1807 - - - - - 1,032 8 9
Apr. 1807 to Apr. 1808 964 15 3
Do 1808 do 1809 937 9 —
Do 1809 do 1810 982 11 3
Do 1810 do 1811 1,821 17 —
— 5,739 1 3

To Cash paid for incidentals for the above-mentioned period, for Office Expenses, Clerks' Salaries, Fees returned upon Commissions being withdrawn, Stamps, &c. 11,605 13 6
Balance in favour of the Secretary of Bankrupts for the above period, including his Salary of £400 a year allowed him by the Lord Chancellor - - - - - 10,470 11 5
— £83,939 1 —

The increase of the amount of these fees should not be passed over without observation: the year April 1, 1810, to April 1, 1811, yielded to the Lord Chancellor nearly *five thousand pounds*: to Lord Thurlow (patentee for making out Commissions of Bankruptcy) above *twelve thousand six hundred*: and to the Clerk of the Hanaper above *eighteen hundred pounds*. If these be added together, they make a very considerable amount derived from BANKRUPTCY only!

£ s. d.
Lord Chancellor.... 4,946 14 8
Lord Thurlow 12,652 11 2
Clerk of Hanaper .. 1,821 17 0
— 19,421 2 10

The number of original bills filed in the Court of Chancery is for ten years,

From 1745 to 1754 about.. 16,598
1760 to 1769 12,713
1800 to 1809 13,819

The state of the Court of Chancery as to causes now standing in it is,

CAUSES

Before Lord Chancellor and Master of the Rolls.

	Lord Chan.	Master of the Rolls.
Original causes.....	114	221
Further directions.....	2	44
Exceptions.....	37	2
Exceptions and further directions	5	1
Plea.....	1	—
Demurrers.....	11	—
Re-hearings.....	5	1
Appeals.....	35	—
Equity reserved.....	3	2

The Appeals in the House of Lords were —

	Presented.	Determined.
1751 a' 1760 - -	170	94
1761 a' 1770 - -	272	114
1771 a' 1780 - -	344	228
1781 a' 1790 - -	223	126
1791 a' 1800 - -	290	152
1801 a' 1810 - -	492	130
	1,791	844

The oldest Appeal is Feb. 1793.

In 1795 there are..... 2
1797..... 1
1799..... 1
1801..... 2

The number of appeals from Scotland increases surprisingly after this date. The total is for England..... 15
Scotland..... 202
Ireland..... 35

Writs of Error:—Total for

England..... 12
Scotland..... 1
Ireland..... 1

The time which the House of Lords can conveniently allot to the hearing of causes, is far short of that which the Courts of Law employ on such duty. We learn from the evidence of James Chalmers, Esq., that in Lord Mansfield's time the house met earlier for business than it meets now:—that Lord M. was remarkable for punctuality; so that he obtained *three hours*, where now *two hours* are not obtained. That Lord Loughborough being intent on clearing the list of appeals, appointed *two or three* causes for the same day,—(the rule of the

House is, that every cause shall have one day),—but this proved eventually extremely expensive to suitors; because the counsel, usually of the greatest eminence, being in attendance for the causes expected to come to a hearing, which yet did not come to a hearing, were at great inconvenience to themselves, and even, loss, though paid: as they could not in the meanwhile be occupied in other engagements.

It is scarcely possible to imagine a grosser perversion of justice, than that of lodging Appeals for the purpose of delay only:—it is an exertion of power against right, which disgraces the individual and the country:—it is usually the resort of wealth to distress indigence; and should the prevention of it be the happy result of the present enquiry, that alone would lay the nation under the greatest obligations to the truly public spirited committee. We have heard of several such instances; but a stronger instance than one before the committee there is no need to elicit.

Have you observed, that there has been any increase of Scotch appeals in consequence of the delay?—I know that there has been a great increase of appeals, and I know that appeals are entered, many of them *only for the purposes of delay*; there was a remarkable instance of it this Session, to prevent a person paying £1,000 into Court; it was in the house seven years; I had orders to withdraw the appeal as soon as it should be called on, and when it came to the last moment I took it away upon paying the costs.

We have no objection to the principle that as dignities rise in rank, those who obtain them should pay higher fees for their patents of creation; as for instance: there is paid by a Baronet, £76. 13s. 4d. of which the servants of the sovereign have £60. 0s. 10d. the Heralds £8. 18s. 10d. The fees to the other dignities are divided in proportion. There is paid for

A Baron	£131. 12. 0.
A Viscount	177. 14. 0.
An Earl	219. 16. 8.
A Marquis	300. 5. 0.
A Duke	393. 11. 8.

Neither do we grudge “£25 on the first creation of a Peer, for his support and homage;” or “£6 for every first gilt vellum with gold strings;” or for “any grant, patent, or commission of profit advantage or credit: for plain parchment £5. 13. 4. for flourished vellum £6. 3. 4.

for gilt vellum £13. 10.” but we do seriously object to the article “For a Newgate pardon £0. 4. 8 :”—“for circuit pardon £3. 12. 6.” Why this difference? Why should a *free* pardon from the Sovereign be charged with such derogatory fees? Are these *still* received?—“It were a custom more honoured in the *breach* than the observance.” We are equally at a loss to perceive on what grounds the patent of Assize for Bristol is charged £1. 12. and that for Durham £5. 7. 6.—But, these are mysteries, which had perhaps their reasons when established; and on which from our incapacity to comprehend them we forbear to comment.

On the importance of the Court of Chancery to the general welfare and respectability of the nation, no doubt can be entertained. These are not times in which the jurisdiction of the Chancellor will be invidiously narrowed by any contemporary institution; or by the voice of the public at large. No controversy is supportable, as in the days of Elizabeth, and James, whether the power of this officer extends as well *in rem* as *in personam*: or whether an applicant to this court hazards a premonition, whatever be the subject he brings before it. The public has too often seen in it the father of the fatherless, and the friend of the widow, to indulge an opinion to its disadvantage: yet the character of the proceedings in this branch of British jurisprudence always has been that of remarkably slow, deliberate, and cautious. From the nature of the decisions expected from it, such is necessarily the course of its motions. But this should not be suffered to subside into listlessness and torpidity: generation after generation should not appear and disappear without real or effectual redress to complainants, like the famous Chancery suit in Germany which has out-lived three centuries; or like that between the people of Murviedro and others, “respecting the waters which fertilize the vale of Valentia;” which, says Sir John Carr,* tradition refers to the days of Hannibal, who is supposed to have turned these heart burnings to his advantage, when besieging the ancient Saguntum.—And how much earlier this suit might commence, who can tell?

* Compare Panorama, Vol. X. p. 56.

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Whether it were wise in Elizabeth by statute [An. 5.] to unite the officers of Lord Chancellor and Lord Keeper, which till then had been separate, we do not pretend to determine; but none can deny that what might then be advisable may now be blameable. The multiplicity of events, of causes, of interests, in modern times, has no precedent in the Elizabethan annals; and the prodigious augmentation of business of all kinds which now claims the attention of Parliament, would have filled with astonishment the ministers of that Queen; and would have fairly perplexed her Burleighs, Walsinghams, Howards, and others, famous worthies of policy and deep councils. They would have stood aghast at the mass of it.

The Chancellor himself must be, more than any man, sensible of the burden of business which now lies upon him. His office equals that of Atlas, supporting the skies: and well may he need the assistance of some friendly Hercules to diminish his burden, in part at least. Charged with the custody of the king's conscience, with the selection of *worthy* incumbents for the royal livings, with the visitation of hospitals, colleges, and other institutions of learning, of endowments of various descriptions, with the custody of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, the superintendence of all charities, the emission of all letters patent, writs of summons, edicts, proclamations, charters, protections, safe conducts, &c. the care of bankrupts' estates, the decision of contested points on wills and other property:—the accumulation is become too heavy: mortal diligence sinks under it. It must be diminished. If there were any expectation that the business which occupies this great officer of state would decrease after a while,—if the pressure were only temporary, the inconvenience might be borne with patience; but when we see every year the concerns of the United Kingdom spread themselves on all sides, when property is divided, and subdivided more than ever, and new forms of property are starting up around us every day, it is evident that hope of relief from abatement of applications is altogether delusive. The business to be done, as sound policy demands it should be done, is enough for several judges, each attend-

ing more particularly to his own department.

This is the more urgent as a principal duty of this court is, to exert itself on behalf of those who cannot act for themselves. We have already hinted at the *increasing* numbers of lunatics in our nation: this implies a number of applications to the court *increasing* in correspondent proportion; and it is a very important concern. The number of applications for *injunctions* is vastly beyond all former precedent. In short, the duty of the Chancery is to *prevent*, as much as possible, the commission of injury; to *deter* those who might not otherwise have sufficient command over their cupidity to refrain from transgression. Unquestionably this is a noble, a beneficial, and a politic power: that it ought to be exercised with full and entire knowledge of cause, and perfect information as to supposable effect, can be denied by no man. Were it possible to carry this system of foresight and caution, of lenity and moderation, of power and equity into more of the ordinary concerns of life than circumstances now permit, it might be better for individuals and for the public. But while that, it is acknowledged, is impossible, the inference that the Chancery establishments of our country should be administered in such a manner as to produce the UTMOST POSSIBLE BENEFIT, is but the more cogent, and indeed absolutely irrefragable.

It is probable, that some division of power and office will be established as a remedy for the grievous evils now known to the legislature and the public. In the mean time, the nation is under the greatest obligation to gentlemen who have felt for the sufferings of those awaiting the effectual interposition on their behalf, of the chief administrator of justice of the kingdom; to whom the injured look for redress, the deluded for equity, and the weak for protection. That their undertaking may be crowned with success, and that ages long to come may look up to this court in sure and certain hope of a *speedy* determination of their appeals, and with unmingled reliance on its equity, cannot but excite the most fervent desires of every well-wisher to his country, and the world.

Christina; or the Maid of the South Seas; a Poem, in four Cantos. By Mary Russell Mitford. 8vo. Pp. 332. Price 10s. 6d. Rivington, London: 1811.

THE ground-work of this poem is a fact, of which we thought it our duty to record a notice for the information of our readers, in our sixth volume, p. 920. The authority for it, is an extract from the log-book of an American vessel: made by Lieut. Fitzmaurice, Sept. 29, 1808. It was sent to the British Admiralty by Sir Sidney Smith, then at Rio Janeiro. The corroborating circumstances are, that among the mutineers of the *Bounty*, there really was an able seaman named *Alexander Smith*: he was born in London, and was about 22 years of age, when the *Bounty* was seized by Christian;—also, that the *Bounty* was supplied with a time-piece made by Kendall, which the American Captain, Folger, mentions, as having received from Smith the patriarch of the colony on Pitcairn's Island. Miss Mitford further informs us, that "for many interesting particulars, respecting the present situation of this infant colony, she is indebted to the kindness of a gentleman, who heard from several officers of the *Topaz* (American vessel), an account of the manners, the virtues, and the happiness which she has attempted to pourtray." On this authority she communicates the following additions to what is already before the public.

The cottages on Pitcairn's Island are represented as extremely picturesque and beautiful, resembling the better sort of those usually seen in Devonshire; they have likewise a small chapel; and Christian, with great foresight, collected seeds and cuttings from the European plants left in Otaheite by Captain Bligh, and brought them with him in the vessel, as well as dogs, goats, hogs, and poultry.

I have taken the liberty of changing Captain Folger's name to Seymour; and of transforming Smith—surely the most unpoetical appellation by which ever hero was distinguished—into Fitzallan. Both the name and character of Iddeah are taken from the account which Captain Bligh gives of the mother of the young Earie-Rahie of Otaheite.

I have the authority of the gentleman, who favoured me with most of the particulars relative to Pitcairn's Island, for stating, that

there is a cavern, under a hill, to which Smith (the Fitzallan of my poem) had once retired, at the approach of some English vessels, as a place of concealment and security; the ships passed on; but the cave was still held sacred by the islanders, as a means of future protection for their revered benefactor. Never may that protection be required! Never may an English vessel bring other tidings than those of peace and pardon to one who has so fully expiated his only crime! Sufficient blood has been already shed to satisfy the demands of justice; and Mercy may now raise her voice at the foot of that throne where she never pleads in vain.—On being asked by Captain Folger, if he wished his existence to remain a secret, Smith immediately answered, "No!" and pointing to the young and blooming band by whom he was surrounded, continued, "Do you think any man could seek my life with such a picture as this before his eyes?"

We cannot help wishing that our poet had received her information direct from those who visited this singular society: her inquiries would have obtained a much greater portion of intelligence, probably more accurate; as well as more appropriate to her purpose. It is likely, that her exalted ideas of the virtues of these islanders would have been moderated; and that she would have found in this cross breed of English men and Otaheitean women, passions, customs, rites, and recollections, not less favourable to poetry, and much more congenial to humanity, than those she has depicted with considerable taste and feeling; we may add, with some vigour of fancy, though not in language remarkable for correctness. Miss Mitford's poem is something like the island she describes,—of contracted limits, and badly off for anchorage;—yet it contains some pretty spots and pleasant glades. She is obliged to crowd her epic into *four* days instead of the forty which bards are allowed by critical authority; and her lovers have no choice but that of love at first sight; as a moment's delay might forbid the banns.

Christina is the daughter of Christian the mutineer, born after his death, and affianced to Hubert, a native of the island; a day or two before the nuptials, the American vessel arrives off the island, in distress, is hospitably received; an Englishman named Henry, happens to be on board of her; he becomes the favoured rival of Hubert, and receives his beloved Christina from her intended

husband. What follows, the discontinuance, rather than termination, of the poem, conceals from us : and whether Henry remains on the island, with his wife, or brings her to England, is left to conjecture. The reader compassionates poor Hubert : he like other South Sea islanders, has ample reason to complain of the strangers, who darken his prospects of felicity. Such a fable allows of little beside description ; and includes but a moderate share of variety. Even in this, it will be thought that Miss M. has not indulged her genius to the utmost. Though such a vessel as that in which Henry arrives, must by supposition, be unknown to the young folks on this island, yet poetry might have found some remains of the Bounty, and might have derived an interest from them : some of the contents of that vessel, with the traditional tales annexed to them, would have afforded favourable opportunities to the imagination : so would the labours by land and by water of this infant colony : where certainly a greater diversity of character, than this poem presents, could not be wanting.

Henry is thus described by our poetess : he had seen Christina mourning at her mother's tomb.

Oft had he bow'd to beauty's power,
In mirth and fashion's brilliant hour ;
Hung on fair woman's playful wit ;
Mark'd in the dance her light form flit ;
Own'd her mute eloquence of eye ;
And felt the magic of her sigh.
And he had seen her soft tear flow,
Dissolv'd in sympathetic woe.
Till changing like an April day,
Some frolic chac'd the gem away.
But never, never had he felt,
Such fleeting tears his bosom melt.
Ne'er seen that majesty of grief,
Which seeks nor pity nor relief ;
Ne'er seen the silent drops, which lave
A cherish'd parent's humble grave,
And scarce the conscious youth can tell,
What stranger pangs his bosom swell ;
For new-born love, and new-born awe,
Rule his fond heart with iron law ;
And check the step that would pursue,
Her light form thro' the glittering dew,
As slow and sad the fair withdrew.

The manners of the colonists are described as being completely Otaheitean ; the behaviour of the South Sea wives—

now widows—to the dead bodies of their English husbands is marked by our poetess with spirit and feeling.

Extended on the bloody ground,
Their warm tears wash each yawning wound ;
Wipe the stiff gore with silken tress,
Chafe the cold limbs, the pale lips press,
As if the pure and balmy breath
Could quicken the still pulse of death.

How many a mourner, in that hour,
Woo'd fancy's visionary power !
Thought that again the fond heart beat,
The bosom own'd its vital heat,
The stiffen'd lungs began to play,
The dull eyes caught the visual ray.
Delusive hopes ! Upon thy cheeks
'Tis the chill breeze of midnight breaks ;
'Tis thy own tremors that impart
The quivering motion to his heart ;
'Tis thy own fever'd breast which gives
The glow, that on his bosom lives ;
'Tis thy own tear-drop's crystal gleam,
That glimmers in the bright moon-beam ;
Silent and stiff the lov'd-one lies ;
Death chills his blood ! Death seals his eyes !

The meditation of Christina when the vessel was preparing to quit the island, afforded an opportunity of which Miss M. avails herself to good purpose.

The vessel, in her proud array,
Stately on the calm waters lay,
Her streamers floated wild and wide,
The billows dimpled on her side ;
Her white sails caught the brightening beam,
Her topmast glitter'd in the stream ;
And the long shadows seem to sleep,
Like clouds across the tranquil deep.
That scene of loveliness and rest,
Sooth'd not CHRISTINA's throbbing breast.
That vessel glittering in the ray,
It bore her all of life away !—
To lull that maddening grief she strove,
And turn'd to view her native grove.

Could nature charm the bosom's woes,
That hour had lull'd her to repose.
The rosy bloom, the varied green,
That wont to deck the lovely scene,
Was sweetly blent to one soft hue,
Of mingled grey, and brown, and blue.
There rose a mass of solemn shade ;
Here light the chequering moon-beams play'd ;
Glanc'd on the dew-bespangled ground ;
Dwelt on the hill with vapors crown'd ;
Kiss'd rippling stream, and shadowy vale ;
And slept along the narrow dale.

And nature slept ! 'Twas silence all,
The murmuring of the brook ; the breeze
Which swept, in cadence soft, the trees ;
Save the low sound of ocean's fall ;
So softly swept, that scarce the eye
Their faint vibration could descry ;
So softly swept, that scarce the ear
That soothing plaintive sound could hear.

CHRISTINA, in her hopeless grief,
Found not the mourner's sad relief ;
She could not weep ; the sudden blow
Forbade the genial tear to flow.
She could not weep ; upon her breast
Th' o'erwhelming tide of misery prest,
Prest on that heart, so good and kind,
That memory clear, that equal mind ;
Her brain with gathering frenzy fraught,
Vainly her cause for anguish sought,
All motionless she sate ; her eye
Bent wildly upon vacancy.

These extracts will justify our opinion, that to grandeur of conception, or sublimity of imagery Miss M. has little pretension ; yet to deny that these passages have their beauties, would be harsh and unfeeling. Perhaps a less studied emulation of the manner of a popular bard would have been favourable to this lady's muse : our advice to her is to study nature, not manner ; and to consider well the *whole* of her subject, as a combination intended to produce a happy and powerful result, not so much by the separate beauty of its parts, in detail, as by the united effort of the whole on the mind of the reader, to which all the parts contribute, though each subordinately.

The Dramatic Works of Ben Jonson, and Beaumont and Fletcher : the first printed from the Text, and with the Notes of Peter Whalley ; the latter from the Text, and with the Notes of the late George Colman, Esq. Embellished with Portraits ; in four Volumes. Price £5. Stockdale, 1810.

We consider ourselves under no small obligation to Mr. Stockdale, for having published this edition of three of our most eminent dramatic authors in so condensed a form. These four volumes, in large octavo, are closely, yet clearly, printed, in double columns, with notes at the bottom of each page ;—the number of pages is more than two thousand five hundred ; the pa-

per is of a superior sort, woven and pressed. In the year 1790, Mr. Stockdale published Shakespeare's dramatic works, in one volume. That book was printed in double columns ; and for the convenience of reference, numbers were placed down the centre of each page ; by means of which any passage might immediately be found, by the help of a concordance, formed, we believe, by the late Mr. Ayscough, of the British Museum, with consummate labour and accuracy, and comprized in a similar volume with the text itself. The present publication, excepting the numbers of reference, and the concordance, resembles that of Mr. S.'s Shakespeare ; and if Massinger's works were also printed, in a correspondent form, we should then possess the dramatic efforts of the five fathers of the English theatre, in a compendious bulk, and, (considering the high prices of books, printed as too many books now are,) at a very reasonable rate.

We think that there is a degree of easy flippancy in the title page, which might have been avoided. We should rather read—"The Dramatic Works of Benjamin Jonson, and Francis Beaumont, and John Fletcher ; the first, &c. with the notes of the Rev. Peter Whalley, A.M. &c."

We are to regard this publication as a re-print ; for although the editor has written what he calls the lives of his authors ; these are very brief productions, and might well have been spared. The life of Jonson barely extends to five pages, widely printed ; that of Beaumont is dispatched in two ; and Fletcher in one page and a quarter. Now Mr. Whalley's life of Jonson is given at length, and so is the preface to the edition of B. and F. originally printed in 1711 ; and we have also Whalley's preface to his edition of Jonson, as well as Seward's preface to B. and F.'s plays, published in 1750. We have also the immense farrago of commendatory poems, prefixed to Seward's edition of the latter authors. We think that the present editor might have bestowed a little time profitably, in drawing up new *prolegomena* to his volumes ; and this would have prevented some very unseemly awkwardnesses. For instance ; in page xx, of Whalley's preface, we read of a comedy annexed to the *seventh* volume ; mention of the *seventh* volume occurs again in page xxviii ; whereas all Jonson's

dramatic works are here comprized in one volume. Again in page xxii, the *epigrams*, *forest*, *underwoods*, the *discoveries* and the *English Grammar* of Jonson are enumerated; but Mr. Stockdale's edition gives us the *dramatic works* of Jonson only. There are some other things in Whalley's preface, which make us wish that the present editor had taken the pains to compose a new one. After stating that the scene of *Every Man in his Humour* was first laid in *Italy*, and giving us from the editions of 1601, in 4to. and 1616, folio, the *Personæ Dramatis*, with their *Italian* appellations; he laments that Jonson should have retained some things which do not suit so well with *English* manners—such as *Kitely's* jealous apprehension of *poison*;—but unfortunately poor Jonson himself, narrowly escaped being poisoned by his own mother, here in *England*! on a mistaken point of honour. See page xxx.

The biographers of Jonson speak of the quarrel which subsisted between him and *Inigo Jones*; and they commonly ascribe it to some supposed occurrence, in the getting up of *masques* for the court;—but we have ever been of opinion, that the quarrel was of very long standing. Jonson, as we read in Whalley's *Life*, p. xxvi, worked, early in life, “at the new structure of Lincoln's Inn, with a trowel in his hand, and a book in his pocket.” Now it is notorious that Jones was employed as the architect in the additions to Lincoln's Inn;—the square, the fountain, and the chapel, with its ambulatory, are his works. That he laid out Lincoln's Inn Fields, making the area similar in its dimensions to the base of the great Egyptian pyramid, is well known; and we have always thought that the origin of the grudge which Ben bore to Inigo Jones must be sought for, while the former worked under the superintendence of the latter.

With respect to *Sympson* and *Seward*, the joint editors of B. and F. we have ever deemed them the driest commentators that ever took author in hand. We freely admit that what they did for Beaumont and Fletcher, has received considerable additions in the present edition; and indeed, some of the later commentators have done no small service, by simply undoing what they performed, or suggested. This restoration of the text of the

old copies of these dramatists, and of Shakespeare also, becomes every day more frequent; in proportion as the authors and their contemporaries are more known, and better understood. *Warburton* and *Hanmer* made many wanton alterations in Shakespeare's plays; but *Mr. Whiter* has shewn that even some of the best informed critics have been too fond of tampering with the text, and altering, to a sense of their own, such passages as they did not understand. We had rather that the text should be let alone, than lightly changed; and that the editors would either bravely confess their ignorance, or pass silently by such expressions as they cannot elucidate, without doing violence to their authors by the seducing exercise of conjectural criticism. Multitudes of places occur both in Jonson and in Beaumont and Fletcher, where notes are wanting; where even those readers who have dipped into black letter lore, must find themselves much at a loss, and where the ordinary reader must sit benighted, in palpable darkness.

We have read many plays in these volumes, and although we have detected a few inaccuracies and errors of the press, the books are very fairly set out, and must certainly have the praise of giving a compact and cheap edition of the three poets; with more notes than are to be found in any edition yet published. The portraits are three; one, a copper-plate, of Jonson; one of Beaumont and one of Fletcher, engravings in wood.

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*Three Lectures on Engraving*: delivered at the Surrey Institution in the year 1809. By Robert Mitchell Meadows. 8vo. Pp. 96. Price 6s. M. Meadows, London: 1811.

We are very desirous of recommending this little volume to the notice of the friends of art. Mr. Meadows was an eminent engraver; and he was a worthy, and a good man: we lay a stress on this part of his character, which fifty years' acquaintance among artists fully justifies, in our opinion. How many promising artists have we regretted who threw themselves away by their vices, and misconduct! Not that in times so boisterous and distressing as the present, merit is certain of its full reward: had that been the

case, the present publication, intended to soothe the sorrows of the widow, most probably had not appeared. In lectures composed under the pressure of sickness, and interrupted by the decease of the author, to expect all the advantages sought by fastidious taste, would be folly. To dwell on minute imperfections would be cruelty. We discharge a duty in desiring the beneficial circulation of these instructive discourses: they form an introduction to an acquaintance with a delightful, and now *necessary* art; the rudiments of which are here explained with correctness and perspicuity.

This little volume is introduced by a preface written by a gentleman well acquainted with his subject. His theme is the emulation, once almost rising to contention, between the patrons of the *line*, and of the *chalk*, manners of engraving. Each has its beauties, each also has its defects. The dispute has done great injury to art; but our opinion is, that had not the mad revolution of France broke out, *both* manners might have maintained their reputation with success. It should appear that the reduction of Wille, the most famous French engraver in the *line* manner, from affluence, to a state of mendicity, by the revolution, [with others of his brethren,] is scarcely known in England; but the number of persons among us who have quitted this profession, since the troubles, can be no secret. We never remember the time when the state of art and artists was satisfactory to professors: that it should be so at this period of political commotion, cannot be expected. On the subject of patronage therefore, we differ from this writer. We also differ from him in his opinion of *publishers*; and can assure him from our personal knowledge, that "these things are certainly *not* managed better in Paris;" where some of the *soi-disant* amateurs were occasionally very intrusive, and very impertinent.

Nevertheless, to instance what oppression is in the power of publishers, we select Mr. Meadows's account of the rewards of engraving in the last century. He ought to have identified the culprit, by way of transmitting his name with accumulated infamy: he might have added, that Overton gave general directions to his shopman to report the condition of the *shors* and *elbows* of all artists offering

plates for sale. The same is affirmed of John Bowles. But on this subject, see the life, or rather the *death*, of Hollar.

At the period of British art I am now speaking of, it may not be amiss to advert for a few minutes to the state of British encouragement at the same time. Two examples of the mode of payment then resorted to, will throw more light on this subject than we should obtain from the longest dissertation.

When the last-mentioned artist (Hogarth) first began to exercise those unparalleled powers that have so justly rendered him the object of universal admiration and applause, his labours were rewarded by the liberality of an employer who gave him for each plate double the price of the copper he worked on; by which Hogarth received as much for his work as the copper-smith did for his, notwithstanding he found copper; which I understand Hogarth took care should be of an abundant thickness. To the same *Mecænas* the late Mr. Major, when a young man, applied with two beautiful little landscapes he had engraved, with the view to bring his name before the public, and procure his introduction on the theatre of art. Happy I am to say, he received every encouragement words could afford; the Patron of Merit admired and acknowledged their beauty; thought him a very promising young artist; and, willing liberally to contribute to the advancement of a rising genius, handsomely offered him in exchange for his engraved plates, two plain ones of the same size, on which, by continuing to practise, he might improve himself still further.

Equal meannesses have been practised at Paris.

Mr. M. gives the history of this art, with its leading principles; we regret that his plan was not completed: and though in our judgment a more lively mode of treatment might be suggested, and rendered extremely entertaining by means of resources derivable from the art itself, yet we willingly do justice to the information contained in these discourses, which is *practical*, useful and modern.

A sketch of so much of Mr. Meadows's history as propriety would warrant, should have been annexed. How can any future compiler of a dictionary (or other historical repository) of artists, obtain materials respecting an engraver, (some of whose works he may possess, including the present), without *some* assistance? and where should he expect to find assistance, if not in a posthumous literary work, like that before us?

*Journal of a Tour in Iceland in the Summer of 1809.* By William Jackson Hooker, F.L.S. and Fellow of the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh, &c. pp. 500. Yarmouth, Printed 1811. *Not published.*

WHETHER the north of Scotland was or was not the *Ultima Thulé* of the ancients, is of little importance, since the seat of navigation has been removed from the Mediterranean and the Levant to the Atlantic Ocean and the West of Europe. After the discovery of the Mariners' Compass, it was scarcely to be supposed that the adventurous spirits of the British Islands, and of their neighbours and rivals on the stormy ocean which surrounds their shores, should withhold their researches from the north when intent on seeking for countries formerly unknown. It is true, that milder climates have always been most in repute for productions administering gratifications to the voluptuous. Little of exquisite or delicious could be expected from regions covered with ice and snow, the destructive opponents of vegetation in every shape: and where the support of the animal kingdom is wanting, all hope of obtaining valuable materials for utility or magnificence must be abandoned. The ocean alone remained unexplored; and from its tumultuated billows the hardy sons of toil exacted a tribute, a more striking proof, perhaps of the dominion of man over the globe he inhabits, than any other which can be named in the whole circle of human operations. Commerce found in the productions of the Northern Seas commodities which could be rendered profitable at home; and the convenience of London streets throughout the year was ensured by the spoils of the unweildy inhabitants of the deep, on the coasts of Spitzbergen, and Nova Zembla.

Iceland is an island placed by nature in the track to those Northern Regions. It was discovered about A. D. 861 by a pirate who was driven thither by a tempest, and it was peopled by fugitives from tyranny, subsequently to A. D. 874. In 1260 it submitted to Norway, and it followed the fate of that country by becoming subservient to Denmark in 1397. But though in a political view the Icelanders are Danish subjects, yet there still is a distinction between the descendants

Vol. X. [*Lit. Pan. August, 1811.*]

of the ancient population, and the Danes who represent their nation and authority in the government. The intercourse between this Island and our own has never been extensive; and indeed, we knew little of its interior till Sir Joseph Banks in 1772 visited, we might say, *explored* the country. The memory of that visit is still preserved among the inhabitants with affection; and the subsequent kindness of Sir Joseph to such Icelanders as it has been in his power to serve, has maintained his reputation for benevolence among them. The contents of this volume add to the proofs of that honorable disposition in our truly eminent naturalist and philosopher.

Mr. Hooker is a man of fortune, and his work is not on public sale. For this reason we indulge ourselves beyond our usual custom in transcribing from it. To contribute to the information of the public is highly meritorious; and a gentleman who multiplies the copies of his communication by means of the press, for the gratification of his friends, makes *so far* an acceptable, though not an extensive, accession to literature.

In the spring of 1809 Sir Joseph Banks proposed to Mr. Hooker a trip to Iceland; partly in alleviation of a disappointment which had annulled another plan. He accordingly sailed from Gravesend, June 2: arrived on the coast of Iceland, June 16, and entered the harbour of Reikevig, in five days afterwards. He quitted the Island August 16, and the next day the ship in which he sailed, with all his collections, the fruit of his researches, was burnt—totally burnt. The history of this misfortune is given in its place. Only those who have suffered a mortification similar in its nature, can duly sympathize with the feelings of a man of science under such a privation; or estimate the courage necessary for revival of the pocket journal and other *memoranda*, now, the only remaining authorities for a history of the voyage. These, with permission to avail himself of the valuable collection of drawings, &c. formed by the respected President of the Royal Society, and a few incidental resources found in foreign writers, have been employed by our author to the greatest advantage. The work is, in fact, as complete an account of the present state of the Island as Mr. H. could compose. The general

effect of the narrative on an English ear is, a most favorable comparison with his own country, including a sense of thankfulness for the *geographical* bounties of Providence. We learn that the climate of Iceland seldom allows the productions of the earth to attain maturity: though it must be acknowledged that the season of 1809 was peculiarly unfavorable to vegetation in general, by an unusual prevalence of rain. When to this is added an estimate of that considerable proportion of the country which is too constantly overwhelmed with ice and snow; of the districts condemned to perpetual barrenness by dreary deserts around the mountains, by rocks and their chasms, in the best tilled parts, and by the hot-springs which occupy considerable districts; when the paucity of fertile or cultivated land, and the stunted or imperfect condition of its products, at their best, is considered, there can be no hesitation in indulging a conviction of superiority; nor ought there to be the smallest doubt respecting our duty, who enjoy the blessings of a more temperate latitude.

The personal appearance of the natives is little prepossessing to the feelings of an Englishman, who in his first interview discovers but too many signs of a certain cutaneous and catching disease in the hands; with an abhorrent population in the heads of the Icelanders of both sexes. This is the more wonderful, as sulphur and sulphureous waters are no where more abundant; and a few moments' attention to cleanliness would be amply compensated by a felicitous sense of deliverance. Some exceptions to both cases, no doubt, must be allowed in the higher ranks of inhabitants.

The lower classes of the people are poor even to distress; for the women do not rear half their children; such is their want of support: and the island having scarcely any commerce there appears to be but little expectation of improvement.—Nevertheless, says Mr. H.

Amongst many other good qualities of the mind which Icelanders in general possess, contentment with the station in which Providence has placed them, and a strong sense of gratitude for the supplies which the Deity is pleased to grant them, are, certainly, the most predominant. Cut off by the situation and poverty of his native land from almost all communication with happier climates, where plenty and luxury abound, an Icelandic is

ignorant even of their existence, and eats his dried uncooked fish, and rancid butter, with a grateful heart. He possesses the *amor patriæ* in as strong a degree as the inhabitant of any country. Volcanoes, which have laid waste his whole island, earthquakes, disease and famine, cannot drive him from his native shores. The few who have gone over to Denmark have expressed the greatest desire to return home, although the kindest treatment, and every thing that was likely to make them comfortable, had been employed to induce them to remain. The man who was my guide during most of my excursions in Iceland, had himself passed two years in Copenhagen, and although as he confessed to me, it was a milder climate and better living in Copenhagen, yet he had much rather spend his days where he then was.

This is a happy natural instinct, a wise appointment of most merciful Providence. Supposing the contrary disposition had been implanted in the human breast, what civil polity could have been established, with an incessantly changing discontented population?

The moral condition of this people is favourably reported by Mr. H. He found "but one prison for 48,000 inhabitants;" and he adds, "at our arrival, which was a little previous to a sitting of the Court of Justice, there was only one criminal in it (and even this was more than had been the case for a long time) and five or six persons confined for small offences." Whether this rarity of crime results from absence of temptation, or from an apathy and indifference of mind, our author has not enquired; but if we may judge from the little interest taken by the natives in the very extraordinary proceedings of the crew of that English vessel in which Mr. H. arrived, their feelings are not easily excited, or their passions roused. That the governor should be seized, the Danish government be dissolved, and another instituted by a dozen of English sailors in the open face of day, without resistance, is an incident that pastakes of the marvellous. It is true, some complaints against the Danish government were afterwards lodged; and we would not be forward to assert that Denmark had exerted her utmost for the advantage of this secluded people: nevertheless, we know so well the difficulties of the times, that her abilities to do more than she has done, must be proved, before we can sanction her condemnation. The history of this revolution occupies a considerable



portion of the Appendix to this volume. The issue of it was—that Count Tramp, the Danish governor, was brought to England; whence he was returned to his government, and a royal proclamation issued, forbidding British subjects to treat the Icelanders as enemies.—This indulgence was truly honourable to the great power that granted it: it is true, little profit could attach to a war with Iceland; but it is the *disposition* that deserves praise; and it should not be overlooked. The boon might be turned to good account by the islanders so favoured.

The religious observances of this people have little of external shew, or even of, what appears to an English eye, decorum. Their churches are low mean edifices, and the seats which accommodate the worshippers are in most places the boxes which contain their Sunday habiliments. Even their celebration of the sacrament has but little external interest. The internal power of religion, however, is not confined by such impediments: Piety, though humble, is piety still: and we trust it is so experienced to be by the Icelanders. Learning is in but a low state, and indeed is uncommon in the island. It may be in vain to wish for the popular enjoyment of this blessing till commerce is more favoured, and better understood; this is much to be regretted in a country once the seat of science, and of learned industry.

Mr. H. was greatly struck by the coarse and clumsy dresses in which the Icelanders were clad: but not less by the singular costume of the females of better rank. Describing a more than hospitable dinner, at which the custom is to try to the utmost the digestive powers of the *excessively* welcomed guest, he observes,

At table we were waited upon by two females, so exceedingly handsomely dressed, that I concluded they were not common servants; and I afterwards understood that my conjectures were right, and that it was always the custom for the ladies of the house to wait at table when any strangers are present. Accordingly the two who performed this employment (which is here not considered as menial) were, the eldest, the widow of a clergyman, and the youngest, her daughter.—They were both handsome in their persons, and had beautiful complexions.

The dresses of these ladies Mr. H. has illustrated by a neatly coloured engraving

which forms the frontispiece to his volume. It is scarcely possible without such assistance to convey any tolerable idea of the article. The head is covered by a tall cap almost cylindrical, standing up eighteen inches, and totally concealing the hair. This is called the *Faldur*. The part which covers the head is bound round with two handsome chequered silk handkerchiefs. It has golden ornaments, knobs, &c. The boddice, or *Upphlutur* is of fine green velvet, bound with gold lace, in broad bands, fastened before with silver gilt clasps, fixed on a border of black velvet, with a red edge. From this boddice depends a green petticoat of fine cloth: over this is worn a blue petticoat of fine broad cloth, bound at the bottom with red, with a broad border of flowers of various colours, worked in tambour. Over the petticoat in front is worn an apron, of the same red materials, and also ornamented with flowers. From the upper part of it hang three large ornaments, hollow, which contribute to make a jingling noise, like the bells of horses. The girdle is nearly five feet in length; and is composed of a number of oblong pieces of silver. Besides this, a jacket of black velvet is also worn; and much gold lace is employed in adorning it. The neck chain is three feet and half long, of silver gilt. To wedding dresses are added a fillet round the head dress, of silver; and a shoulder chain of silver gilt, including seven circular pieces of silver, each as large as a crown piece. A *religious* medal completes the dress.

From this imperfect description our readers will perceive that fondness for rich ornament is not unknown among the fair of Iceland; and that whatever be the means of attracting it to the island, gold is in request, and even is used in what English ladies, not long ago, would have termed profusion.

But we must now direct our attention to the main object of our traveller's curiosity: for although he diligently employed his opportunities in botanic excursions, yet the famous boiling fountains of this island were the spectacles which most delighted and astonished him. These fountains were first described in our country by Dr. Von Troil, the companion of Sir Joseph Banks, in 1772: and since by Sir John Stanley, in the third volume of the Transactions of the Edinburgh So-



ciety. Our author's account of the principal of them, the Geyser, is extremely curious.

A vast circular mound (of a substance which, I believe, was first ascertained to be siliceous by Professor Bergman) was elevated a considerable height above those that surrounded most of the other springs. It was of a brownish grey colour, made rugged on its exterior, but more especially near the margin of the basin, by numerous hillocks of the same siliceous substance, varying in size, but generally about as large as a mole-hill, rough, with minute tubercles, and covered all over with a most beautiful kind of efflorescence; so that the appearance of these hillocks has been aptly compared to the head of a cauliflower. On reaching the top of this siliceous mound, I looked into the perfectly circular basin ["the shape of this basin resembles that of a saucer, with a circular hole in its middle." A slight etching is added, which gives a good idea of it.] which gradually shelved down to the mouth of the pipe or crater in the centre, whence the water issued. This mouth lay about four or five feet below the edge of the basin, and proved, on my afterwards measuring it, to be as nearly as possible, seventeen feet distant from it on every side; the greatest difference in the distance not being more than a foot. The inside was not rugged like the outside; but apparently even, though rough to the touch, like a coarse file: it wholly wanted the little hillocks and the efflorescence of the exterior, and was merely covered with innumerable small tubercles, which of themselves, were in many places polished smooth by the falling of the water upon them. It was not now possible to enter the basin, for it was filled nearly to the edge with water the most pellucid I ever beheld, in the centre of which was observable a slight ebullition, and a large, but not dense body of steam, which, however, increased both in quantity and density from time to time, as often as the ebullition was more violent. At nine o'clock I heard a hollow subterraneous noise, which was thrice repeated in the course of a few moments; the two last reports following each other more quickly than the first and second had done. It exactly resembled the distant firing of cannon, and was accompanied each time with a perceptible, though very slight shaking of the earth; almost immediately after which, the boiling of the water increased together with the steam, and the whole was violently agitated. At first, the water only rolled without much noise over the edge of the basin, but this was almost instantly followed by a *jet*, which did not rise above ten or twelve feet, and merely forced up the water in the centre of the basin, but was attended with a loud roaring explosion: this

jet fell as soon as it had reached its greatest height, and then the water flowed over the margin still more than before, and in less than half a minute a second jet was thrown up in a similar manner to the former. Another overflowing of the water succeeded, after which it immediately rushed down about three fourths of the way into the basin.

Describing one of these jets which rose in a column of water not less than ninety feet in height, and about fifty-one feet in diameter, Mr. H. says,

The bottom of it was a prodigious body of white foam; higher up, amidst the vast clouds of steam that had burst from the pipe, the water was seen mounting in a compact column, which, at a still greater elevation, burst into innumerable long and narrow streamlets of spray, that were either shot to a vast height in the air in a perpendicular direction, or thrown out from the side, diagonally, to a prodigious distance. The excessive transparency of the body of water, and the brilliancy of the drops as the sun shone through them, considerably added to the beauty of the spectacle. As soon as the fourth jet was thrown out, which was much less than the former, and scarcely at the interval of two minutes from the first, the water sunk rapidly in the basin, with a rushing noise, and nothing was to be seen but the column of steam, which had been continually increasing from the commencement of the eruption, and was now ascending perpendicularly to an amazing height, as there was scarcely any wind, expanding in bulk as it rose, but decreasing in density, till the upper part of the column gradually lost itself in the surrounding atmosphere. I could now walk in the basin to the margin of the pipe, which descends vertically to the depth, according to Povelsen and Olafsen, of between fifty and sixty feet. It was full twenty minutes after the sinking of the water, from the basin, before I was able to sit down in it, or to bear my hands upon it without burning myself.

My tent had been pitched at the distance of three or four hundred yards from the Geyser, near a pipe or crater of considerable dimensions, in which I had hitherto observed nothing extraordinary. At half past nine, whilst I was employed in examining some plants gathered the day before, I was surprised by a tremendously loud and rushing noise like that arising from the fall of a great cascade, immediately at my feet. On putting aside the canvass of my tent, to observe what could have occasioned it, I saw within a hundred yards of me a column of water rising perpendicularly into the air, from the place just mentioned, to a vast height; but what

this height might be, I was so overpowered by my feelings, that I did not, for some time, think of endeavouring to ascertain. In my first impulse I hastened only to look for my portfolio, that I might attempt, at least, to represent upon paper what no words could possibly give an adequate idea of; but in this I found myself nearly as much at a loss as if I had taken my pen for the purpose of describing it, and I was obliged to satisfy myself with very little more than the outline and proportional dimensions of this most magnificent fountain. There was, however, sufficient time allowed me to make observations; for, during the space of an hour and half, an uninterrupted column of water was continually spouted out to the elevation of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET, with but little variation, and in a body of *seventeen feet* in its widest diameter; and this was thrown up with such force and rapidity, that the column continued to nearly the very summit as compact in body and as regular in width and shape, as when it first issued from the pipe; a few feet only of the upper part breaking into spray, which was forced by a light wind on one side, so as to fall upon the ground at the distance of some paces from the aperture. The breeze, also, at times, carried the immense volumes of steam that accompanied the eruption to one side of the column of water, which was thus left open to full view, and we could clearly see its base partly surrounded by foam, caused by the column's striking against a projecting piece of rock, near the mouth of the crater; but thence to the upper part, nothing broke the regularly perpendicular lines of the sides of the water spout, and the sun shining upon it rendered it in some points of view of a dazzling brightness. Standing with our backs to the sun, and looking into the mouth of the pipe, we enjoyed the sight of a most brilliant assemblage of all the colours of the rainbow, caused by the decomposition of the solar rays passing through the shower of drops that was falling between us and the crater. After the water had risen to the vast height above described, I ventured to stand in the midst of the thickest of the shower of spray; where I remained till my clothes were all wetted through, but still scarcely felt that the water was warmer than my own temperature. Stones of the largest size that I could find, and great masses of the siliceous rock, which we threw into the crater, were instantly ejected by the force of the water—were shivered into small pieces—though so solid as not to be broken but by very hard blows from a large hammer—and were carried up frequently higher than the summit of the spout. We were informed by the people living in the neighbourhood, that in the spring of last year (1809) a violent shock of

an earthquake was felt, which made an aperture for another hot spring, and caused the whole of them to cease flowing for fifteen days.

As a more favourable opportunity of describing these extraordinary, and, as we suppose, *matchless*, natural phenomena is not to be expected, we have given Mr. H.'s account much at length. He adds many minor observations, which increase the interest of his volumes; but these we must forego. He supposes that the powers of these fountains, and the masses of water they explode are increased not only since the visit of Sir Joseph Banks, but since that of Sir John Stanley: and that they are yet increasing. Certain it is, that the powers by which they are actuated have no assignable limit.

What are the most boasted productions of human art to these instances of natural magnificence? The *jets d'eau* and fountains of Versailles shrink into water-plugs on comparison; and this without their complex machinery of wheels and pipes; merely by an enlarged application of the powers of rarefied air and steam, on the vast scale of nature!

The Volcanic mountains of Iceland have long been famous: they have also been of importance even to us, at a distance from them; since the dusky atmosphere of the year 1783, at the time inexplicable, was afterwards found to have been occasioned by an eruption of smoke, ashes and flames, in that northern island. What an immense mass was that which darkened the air of the greater part of Europe!

Mr. H. however, was impeded by the extreme unfavourableness of the weather from gratifying his curiosity in examining these seats of subterranean fire. He saw Mount Hecla, and others at a distance; but could not improve his acquaintance with them. He tells us that,

The persons who were sent for to be my guides to Hecla, arrived with the unwelcome intelligence, that in the present state of the weather and morasses, they neither could, nor would undertake to conduct me to that place. The rivers, too, were so swollen, that those which at other times were said to be deep, were not now to be crossed without extreme danger. My Reikevig guide, also, declared he would not proceed with me, but await my return at Skálholt. It was in vain contending with the obstinacy and superstitious timidity of these men; for though,

owing to the excessive wetness of the season, there would, undoubtedly, have been some difficulty in wading through the morasses, yet their apprehensions principally arose from the necessity there would have been for them to climb a volcanic mountain, *which many of them believe to be the abode of the damned*, and which all the lower class of people regard with the greatest horror.

This is a curious subject. The dreadful howl of the wind among the desolate precipices of these barren mountains, or the terrific explosions of air rising from the interior of the mountain itself, and rushing furiously against projecting points of the crater, have been taken from time immemorial for the wailings and lamentations of those who were here confined for their crimes. The horror of absolute and extensive barrenness; the screams of birds of prey, and of savage aspect and manners; the difficulties of access, and the recollection of destructive streams of fire, all conduce to strengthen this persuasion in the mind of the uninformed, the unlettered Icelander. But the notion is not confined to Iceland, it has prevailed wherever similar volcanic operations have furnished occasion of such gloomy horrors to the distracted imagination.

We remember a story of a man said upon oath to be *seen going to hell*, in the Lipari isles. Queen Anna Bullen, as the Catholics of Sicily affirm, is tormented in Etna, for having seduced the "Defender of the Faith" from his duty to the church of Rome. But the most discriminate appropriation of districts in these infernal regions is that of the Japanese, who imprison their damned not in volcanoes but in the boiling fountains themselves. In this they differ from the Icelanders.

On this appropriation Kœmpler has the following curious remarks.

"The monks of Simabara have given peculiar names to each of the hot springs rising in the neighbourhood; borrowed from their quality, from the nature of the froth at top, or the sediment at bottom, and from the noise they make as they come out of the ground; and they have assigned them as *purgatories* for several sorts of tradesmen and handicraftsmen, whose professions seem to bear some relation to any of the qualities above mentioned. Thus, for instance they lodge the deceitful beer and sackbrewers at the bottom of a deep muddy spring; the cooks and pastry-cooks in another, which is remarkable for its white froth; wranglers and quarrelsome

persons in another, which rushes out of the ground with a frightful murmuring noise; and so on.

We cannot wonder that with notions such as these in their minds the Icelanders were reluctant to accompany our traveller to regions so horrible: for who would chuse to hazard himself in a visit to the abode of the damned before his time?

Leaving a variety of information both curious and interesting untouched, we must now conclude this article; and can only glance at one or two less astonishing, but perhaps not less useful articles.

*Reindeer*.—These animals were first introduced into this country (according to Von Troil) in 1770 from Norway, by order of Governor Thodal. Ten out of thirteen died on the passage. The three remaining ones have done extremely well, and bred so fast, that at this time Count Tramp reckons that there are about five thousand head in the island. They are, however, quite useless to the natives, for no attempts have been made to domesticate them; nor can the inhabitants afford to buy powder and ball to enable them to kill them for provision.

An attempt was made some years ago to naturalize this animal in Britain: it was then said, that those brought over died for want of their natural food.—Might they not have found food in Britain equal to that they find in Iceland?

The *Ligusticum Scoticum* is described as possessing a virtue which intitles it to distinction. Mr. Pausen says of it "*Devoratis radicibus hic traditur divinos edidisse effectus in hydaridibus abdominalibus.*"

The principal exports of Iceland are dried fish, mutton, lamb and beef, butter, tallow, train-oil, coarse woollen cloth, stockings, gloves, raw-wool, sheep-skins, lamb-skins, fox-skins, eider-down, and feathers. "Formerly the vast quantities of wool, tallow, and oil, with other products that were exported, brought back so large a return of the precious metals, that it was reckoned a desirable situation for adventurers to make their fortunes in." Perhaps our good wishes stop short of so great an abundance of wealth; nevertheless, we desire a more active commerce for this Island than it now enjoys; and those who prefer to sleep on beds of down have our permission, if so they please, for obtaining the

materials of which their couches are composed, from the hardy and hardfaced natives of Iceland.

It is undeniable that the manufactories of Britain would tend to the health, comfort, cleanliness and enjoyment of these northern people; and if any think proper to doubt whether the *conveniencies* of polished life do really partake of the character of *necessaries*, we conceive that their doubts may be effectually solved by a trip to the country here described, or by due credit given to those who have already visited it.

If our information be correct, Mr. Hooker is preparing for a voyage to Ceylon. In that enterprize we heartily wish him enjoyment and success. But we could be glad to whisper in his ear, that the ingenuous among the public will expect to derive a share of gratification from his excursions; but this is not to be obtained unless his observations be admitted into the regular circulation of literary works.

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Views of Military Reform. By Edward Sterling, Esq. formerly Captain in the 16th Regiment of Foot. 2d Edit. 8vo. pp. 200. Price 5s. Egerton. London, 1811.

A Letter to a General Officer, on the Recruiting Service, to which is added another on the Establishment of Rifle Corps, in the British Army. By Col. F. P. Robinson, inspecting Field Officer of the London Recruiting District. Qto. pp. 24. Egerton, London, 1811.

We connect these two pamphlets in the same article, as their subject is nearly the same;—the improvement of the army. After opinions not suddenly sported by the Panorama, but steadily maintained from the earliest appearance of our work, and insisted on very lately, we are gratified by perceiving that the sentiments of the public and of the military profession, are fast verging towards those which we have repeatedly inculcated. The abstract of what our sense of duty would lead us to say on a principal part of the former of these publications may be seen in our first volume, pp. 96, 715. We adhere to the judgment there expressed on the absence of *morals* from the enumerated ingredients, desired in the composition of a soldier.

We are almost tempted to support our sentiments by appealing to the argument of Cromwell, who, early in the contest with King Charles, observed to his comrades in secret council, "The king's soldiers are gentlemen, men of education and information, as well as full of loyalty and zeal for his service; to counteract these, we must rouse a principle still more powerful:—what can that be, if not religion?" Whose soldiers fought better than those of Cromwell? If morals were inculcated among the soldiery, would there be so many desertions as Col. Robinson complains of? Could desertion be reduced to that system which he says it is?

There are proofs in the London District Office, of men having enlisted as substitutes *upwards of twenty times*; and frequent attempts have been made to bring the same man a second time for intermediate approval, so disguised, that the utmost vigilance of the Staff could alone detect the imposition.

He afterwards adds,

Many parents have taken their boys away from my office, under the idea of their being too young to encounter the *dissipation* of barracks and camps.

Is it possible to blame such parents? Why must former prejudices against the army be justified by the practices of the present "better class of men?" But what else can be imagined, when the same authority informs us that

Though drunkenness is said to be inseparable from the recruiting service, yet experience proves that the sober men get all the recruits: the art lies in the Serjeant making *others drunk*, and only *pretending* to be so himself.

What can be expected as the end of that service the commencement of which is drunkenness? Col. R. describes the *Publican* as the best recruiting officer:—this may be well for the nation; but it is ill for the army. "A Recruiting Serjeant is equally a bird of passage as of prey." Very true. But, the institution of schools for educating the soldiery, as now very laudably practised by H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, and strongly recommended by Capt. Sterling, should it become general, would very materially alter the character of thousands who enter the army: they are not naturally worse than others; but they have never been taught. Most zealously should we then feel ad-

ditional inducements to promote the object of the following paragraphs.

Most men inlist from motives of idleness, dissipation, or distress:—Boys inlist solely from a wish to become soldiers, and are pleased with those forms of discipline under which men are so impatient. Boys, under kind treatment, soon look upon the regiment as their home, and neither wish for, nor expect a change; they should be instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and, as far as possible, in the most useful trades, particularly as tailors and shoemakers. They should be kept at the Regimental Depôts, and not suffered to join their regiments until fit to carry arms.

The number of pauper boys, who, from the heavy charge of poor-rates, are a burden to their parishes, would gladly become soldiers; and who, by so doing, would greatly relieve the public, is much greater than can be imagined. I have made inquiry in many parts of this country, and in no instance did I find a dissenting voice, among those who are best acquainted with the subject, against instituting a plan for receiving all supernumerary boys into the army.

This might be so conducted as to become a permanent source of public benevolence. Much good has been effected by the Marine Society in respect to the navy; why should not an attempt of the same kind produce equal good in the army? Capt. Sterling very justly observes, that the non-commissioned officers are of prodigious importance as the intermediate link, which connects the officer with the rank and file: yet often is the captain of a company mortified by the necessity of laying aside an old and exemplary soldier whose want of *scholarship* is his sole defect." This could never happen, if boys were removed in early life from among those vicious companions who ultimately bring them to ruin, and if they were instructed in principles which become the man, as well as in duties which appertain to the soldier. To lads so educated there should also be *some* opening through which they might look to something higher in rank, after a length of service, than that of a non-commissioned officer. The trust worthy should look forward to stations of trust and comfort in their latter days.

These are *practical* hints. They are of greater consequence to the public than much which dazzles under the description of victory. They tend to reconcile to the profession of arms, some not destitute of

influence, who cannot shake off recollections unfavourable to the army. They add to the means of benefiting a soldier, by what now is his curse—we mean *leisure*;—and they would further add to the chances of a man's being useful in life, after his services as a combattant were dispensed with.

It gives us much satisfaction to find the public attention, and that of military men, alive to the real situation of this island. Within a few months, we have repeatedly reported on proposals intended to strengthen the security of Britain till it be absolutely invulnerable.* The politician is right in desiring to effect this by attaching the love of the subject to that Constitution under which he lives. The agriculturist, the merchant, the manufacturer, are all right in affirming that, by furnishing the means of subsistence, they also, each in his place, contribute to the strengthening of their country. The sailor insists on the protection afforded by our wooden walls; in this all agree with him: and the soldier urges, on his behalf, considerations of the utmost importance. Perhaps we could wish, that each of these were, in some proportion, participant in the feelings which actuate the other. We should then have no occasion to caution the soldiers before us on the limitations which Nature has placed to the military exertions of a maritime state:—to the military powers of *an island*. Already are fears abroad as to the possibility of our commercial system, and our financial system also, suffering from external causes; and though we confidently trust in their permanency, yet no statesman would be justifiable in adopting schemes of conquest too extensive to be supported, without bringing into jeopardy those indispensable movements in the great machine of the State. Under the covert species of protest, which is implied in these observations, we proceed to consider the very

* That this is no new opinion with us, let the following short extract evince:—

"The present contest can never effectually be terminated till France subdues us, or till she is completely convinced that we are invulnerable—to attain that character, we must become, and ever remain, as great a MILITARY NATION, as we have been, and are, a NAVAL POWER."—*Literary Panorama*, Vol. II. p. 912, August, 1807; article "Defence of the Country."

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sensible and judicious remarks of Capt. S.

We have already hinted that he lays considerable stress on the advantages to be derived by a soldier from education; and many pages of his pamphlet are occupied with statements which support his reasonings. A Report from the well-known Mr. Lancaster, on that subject, is given in the Appendix.

But, if Captain S. recommend education to the soldier, it may well be supposed that he insists on it for the officer. He almost repeats our own language; and we adduce a portion of his remarks, not more in support of our opinion, than to enable our readers to compare them with the *requisites* demanded by Admiral Patton, as necessary for a British sea officer.*

There can be little hesitation in asserting, that every candidate for the profession of arms ought to make himself an accomplished gentleman, no less than a scientific soldier; and that the studies connected with such a view of the subject will be various rather than severe. Drawing, and the modern languages, with the principles and practice of field fortification, are all too obvious to be overlooked. Military geography might be rendered subservient to history, which, ancient and modern, ought to be diligently taught; for "if you would form great minds, you must hold up to them great examples." To these should be added a general knowledge of the statistical accounts of all modern nations; comprehending a survey of their productions and manufactures, their population, commerce, revenues, and system of taxation; a concise view of their form of government,—of the mode in which they raise their armies,—of the degree of facility with which they recruit them,—and of the amount, the discipline, and character of the troops. An officer furnished with this stock of information, will find himself able to walk alone, in whatever part of the world his duty may engage him,—being exempt from the risk of deception or disappointment, whether in relation to the resources on which he may have to depend, the privations he must endure, the allies with whom he is to co operate, or the enemy whom he has to encounter. Nor can it be deemed superfluous, to recommend to each student, such a liberal acquaintance with the Latin language as may fix in his memory the glowing records of Sallust, of Cæsar, and of Tacitus; or fill his yet untainted imagination with the loftier poetry of the Augustan æra,—strains, immortal as the warriors whom they sung!—that his earliest

sentiments may breathe of magnanimity, and his first sympathies be given to heroic virtue.

If we reflect again on the arduous situation of the commander of an army, when employed upon actual service, or allow for the difficulties not rarely encountered even by subordinate officers, in the conduct of detached and distant commands, it may appear desirable to add one subject more to those already recited. I am far from urging, as an essential part of a military education, any abstruse researches into what is called the law of nations, or that the hours and the spirits of youth should be wasted amidst the labyrinths of Grotius, Puffendorf, and Vattel,—but, on the Continent of Europe, where, sooner or later, the British bayonet will be seen again to shine, we may, at once, suppose a case in which the interests of his Majesty might be eminently promoted by an officer, who could blend, on the spur of a critical occasion, the statesman with the soldier,—who, by a prompt and spirited assertion, or by an equally prompt and temperate admission of those leading principles, which govern the rights of neutral and belligerent powers, might secure a paramount sanction to his enterprizes, and an unerring guide to his negotiations. It is quite needless to dwell upon the advantages that have accrued to our most inveterate enemy, from possessing a long list of able officers, capable of executing, at times, those confidential missions, which embrace a sort of mingled character,—where the forms of diplomatic discussion are only called in, to screen or to facilitate the exercise of military vigilance, upon objects which require the correctness of a veteran judgment, and the fidelity of a soldier's eye.

It might be thought that in this passage Capt. S. was merely giving another version of the sentiment, which we endeavoured to enforce, in the article already alluded to. We there hinted at Admirals appointed to conduct fleets, because that situation implied the "conduct of delicate negotiations;"—while to obtain the services of an officer thus qualified, it was occasionally necessary to supersede a man of unquestionable courage and fighting talents. In short, *knowledge is power*; and the discovery and patronage of that *kind* of knowledge which is necessary to answer a certain purpose, is sometimes, if not always, a test of the real abilities of a commanding statesman.

Capt. S. speaks highly in commendation of the Royal Military College at Marlow: but of that institution it is observed, that it is "a receptacle for *two* or *three hundred* pupils,—but the annual

* Compare Panorama, Vol. IX. p. 72.

vacancies of the British army are from 11 to 1,300: allowing three years to complete the collegiate course, the annual influx from the seminary cannot exceed 100 cadets at most; about 1-12th of the regular consumption." We leave the inference with our readers.

Our author proceeds to suggest various measures for the amelioration of the condition of officers. He abominates promotion by purchase. He would render retirement more easy. He proposes an order of knighthood, consisting of the sovereign and 250 companions, including all officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, from the colonel to the ensign inclusive.—“Each may be addressed by the striking, though obsolete, appellation of *Chevalier*.” To this appellation we decidedly object: the institution is *Anti-Gallican*, or it is nothing: preserve it, therefore, unpolluted by every term that can, by possibility, attach honour to, or renew Gallic ideas. There are, already, too many French terms adopted in the British army. We are often mortified to meet with them: honest English were much more to the purpose.

Capt. S. proposes to annihilate the Old Militia, and to substitute a more disposable, and better taught force, by assembling *one fourth* of the number for *six months*, instead of *twenty-eight days*; then training the other parts, second, third, and fourth; till the whole population of the kingdom, capable of bearing arms, had acquired a respectable portion of military skill.

He supports this proposal by arguments well entitled to consideration; the result is expressed in the concluding paragraphs, which follow sixteen preparatory clauses.

There may, finally, be deduced from it a species of force, of which, while one-fourth is employed in protecting the country, the remainder, though equally capable of defending, may be securely occupied in enriching it; which, for the same charge at which we now maintain 50,000 men, shall give his Majesty the use of 200,000, ready to act at an hour's notice; and which, by a fixed, though gentle, rotation of service, shall relieve, periodically, from the burthen of arms, a fair quota of those, who have earned that exemption, while it gradually trains our whole active population to their use.

The author would not be understood to

assert, that a French invasion could be successfully resisted by irregular infantry alone. The presence and countenance of some steady regiments of the line, ought to be provided as a rallying point for the less experienced levies. But they need not act in heavy masses, nor be of large amount. One battalion, covering three or four of militia, would suffice to animate and direct their movements; and these, with perhaps the reserve of the army, would be all the veteran infantry we should require. Every officer must likewise admit the vast, indeed the primary importance, of two other branches of force, in which we are beyond all comparison superior to the enemy. He can never cope with us in light artillery, or in light dragoons; for he can neither transport them in sufficient numbers, nor does he possess them of equal excellence with ours. The flying artillery, the matchless cavalry of England, flanked and supported on all sides, by swarms of light infantry, familiarized to the scene of operation, and sheltered, themselves, by the fences with which it abounds, would outmarch the invader in every direction; nor is it rational to believe that the French infantry could advance from the very outset, above one league in a day. Let it be remembered, that in his attacks on Prussia, Austria, and Russia, Bonaparte seldom failed to push on against these powers with superior bodies of artillery, of light troops and of horse; but that we should employ against him those precise advantages, which were the bases of his ascendancy over other nations.

We approve highly of our author's ideas of teaching effectually so much of our population, as it is necessary to teach, for home protection:—we would have them well grounded in the grammar of the Military Art; and then, should fortune so far favour the foe, as to allow him to escape our navy, his insult on our island might be vexatious and mortifying; it might be alarming and productive of much confusion; but it would not be destructive,—and still less would it be fatal.

But, with this arrangement recommended by Capt. S., we would combine the proposal of Col. Robinson for a more general use of Sharp Shooters and Riflemen. We mean no joke when we say, that those of our men who were most skilful at *shooting flying*, would meet the enemy with most advantage. Such is the nature of our country:—and we know that the opinion of *foreign* generals is precisely in unison with what we have stated. Col. R. thus expresses himself:

Every encouragement ought to be given to the establishment of Sharp Shooters, they are Military Pawns, [Peons] and which ever party supports them best will be most likely to win the game.

The number of Riflemen in our Army ought to be considerably augmented either by Corps, or Companies.

A Company of Riflemen ought to be attached to every Infantry Regiment, as a part of its establishment, to be posted in two bodies, in the rear of the flank companies, ready at the sound of the bugle to cover the line or column with the best effect, unattended with the danger arising from the elasm in every line, which the advance of the light company must occasion, unless previously posted in the rear. Such an arrangement would leave the rifle regiments, or large detachments from them, more usefully disposable in the order of battle, or in immediate action, as exigencies might require.

Every infantry regiment ought to be capable of dispersing in a wood, or crossing a plan in solid column, in the face of cavalry, with equal precision and confidence, in one instant annoying the enemy with an irregular galling fire, and in the next presenting an impenetrable barrier of bayonets.

Captain S. travels a little out of his way to state his sentiments on the *mal adresse* of our enemy, in his attack on our commerce. He is not alone in his opinion.

It is curious to observe how the evil genius of Bonaparte seems to co-operate with events, in defeating his own most settled purposes. By proscribing commerce universally amongst the nations under his control, he has given a monopoly of it to those whom he cannot controul, and with the principal of whom he is at war. This is playing the very game of England. If the trade of fifty or sixty millions of people, comprizing the population of France and her vassal states, were to meet with fair encouragement from their own ruler,—were it even left to shift for itself and to contend against no other obstacles than those which England alone either would or could oppose to it, the nations of the Continent would inevitably acquire wealth, sailors, and fleets. Colonies would follow, still farther to enrich them, and to multiply their fleets and seamen, and the invasion of Britain would be a chimera no longer. As it is, without meaning to depreciate the sufferings of individual merchants, much less those of our poor manufacturers in the North, we may assert, with perfect truth, that the body of our revenue remains untouched by the anti-commercial system of this profound economist.

The mere English politician may then rejoice, that the enemies of his country are

borne down by a despot, under whom the public interest goes rapidly to decay, while the warlike spirit must, in the end, degenerate with the spirit of Freedom.

Our opinion of the merits of these pamphlets needs no additional declaration.

Observations on the Tin Trade of the Ancients, in Cornwall, and on the "Ictis" of Diodorus Siculus. By Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., F.A.S. Royal 8vo. pp. 80. price 6s. Stockdale, London, 1811.

EVERY part of the commerce of Britain is sufficiently important to justify inquiry into its origin and progress, its former activity and its present condition. Immenso as certain articles of modern introduction are, we ought not to lose sight of our staple and *antient* articles and if there be one more exclusively deserving of this distinction than another, Tin is that article. The only tin mines now extensively wrought are in Britain. We know not how to persuade ourselves that there are no considerable deposits of this metal in the world, but in our island; yet hitherto we have no knowledge of any. The ancient authors mention no other mines as being actively wrought, no other country as supplying this mineral to any extent. The subject, therefore, includes as well curiosity as interest; and justifies our researches into whatever information we derive from the remotest ages.

Sir Christopher has deemed this article worthy his labours; but he has not collected all the force of evidence which it demands, and which he might have combined to answer his purpose. He begins his observations with allusions to the Mosaic history;—and says in a cursory manner "tin is mentioned among the spoils taken from the Midianites." But he deduces no inferences from this mention;—he, however, infers that tin was mixed with brass in the age of the Mosaic dispensations,—because the Hebrew prophet made the lavers of brass, of the looking-glasses of the women assembling at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation.

These ideas deserve further inquiry. Tin was found in small quantities in Gallicia and Lusitania, says Pliny. Germany produces a little, from its mines in Misnia, Bohemia, and Carinthia; but the

Molucca islands in the East produce more in quantity, and superior in quality, than any other part of the world except Britain: some of it is equal to the best Cornish tin. This fact throws a little doubt on the origin of the tin obtained by the founders in the days of Moses. We know that commerce was active between India and Syria by land, as well as between India and Egypt by sea. Was tin obtained by the same intercourse from the Molucca islands, as spices were from the island of Ceylon? Was the Tyre (*Tzur*) of Joshua xix. 29. a commercial city? Being marked as *strong*, well fortified, it must have been wealthy.—Was its commerce extensive in the days of Moses?—Had the Phœnicians at that time a knowledge of the tin-mines of Britain, and access to the country in which they were situated? If this question be answered in the affirmative, it supersedes all the quotations Sir Christopher has brought together, from Whitaker, who says “Melcarthus, or Midacritus brought the first Phœnician vessel to our coast, about five centuries before Christ, which he adds, was as soon as Britain and Ireland first began to be colonized:”—from Richard of Cirencester, who says, “the Phœnicians came here one thousand years before Christ, when the whole island was inhabited and cultivated:” and—from Strabo who says that Phœnician Ships passed the straits and entered on the Ocean, about twelve hundred years before Christ. Moreover, if Tyre was “the daughter of Sidon,” Isaiah xxiii. 2. then surely Sidon the mother was older than her offspring:—It is thought to have been founded by Sidon son of Canaan, Gen. x. 15. Was this city commercial from its origin? Certain it is, that a life of quiet and security, of ease and pleasure, is described as “living after the manner of the Sidonians,” Judges xviii. 7.” and Joshua xi. 8. calls it “great Sidon.” It must have had some time, perhaps ages, in which to become *great*;—it was also a well known and noted city, much earlier; for we find it placed first of the cities of the Canaanites, Gen. x. 19. “the border of the Canaanites was from Sidon.” Now, if this city at that time traded with Britain for tin, there is no hazard in affirming that even in those early days, the products of our island contributed to make its customers rich, great, and eminent.

There must have elapsed some interval between the discovery of this metal in Britain, and the avidity of the orientals to acquire it. Its properties must have been known to those who sought for it; and they must have become acquainted with those properties by a long course of experiments. No metal could suddenly *jump* into reputation, or into general use or demand. The inference is, that if British tin was the mineral employed in the days of Moses, our island must have been better known at that time, notwithstanding its distance from Syria than is usually supposed.

Our author has paid considerable attention to the antient *specula*, the “looking-glasses” of the women, in the days of Moses. He might have extended his researches further; for if Moses were the writer of the book of Job, there is an allusion much to his purpose, distinct from that he has selected from the Pentateuch. Job xxxvii. 18. *Hast thou with him spread out—as melted metal at a founder’s is spread out—the etherial heavens, amalgamated, intimately mixed as a metalline mirror which has been fused, fluxed or melted?*—When Sir Christopher says, “we may conclude that the reflecting mirrors of the Israelites were composed of a mixture of tin and copper,” because copper alloyed with a proportion of tin, about two parts to one, as now used in the reflectors of telescopes, is alone capable of taking a high polish, and reflecting objects, he might have derived some support to his idea of *mixture* from this passage. For that the sense of *intermingling, combination*, is included in the Hebrew word rendered by our translators *strong*, is evident from the use of it in 2 Sam. xviii. 9. where we read, that “the hair of Absalom was — *περιεπλάκει* say the lxx.—intimately intertwined, matted, with the branches of the tree under which his mule carried him. This idea connected with melted metal must import a combination, a *mixture*.

The first place in the Mosaic writings, where the term *בדיל* rendered tin, occurs, is, we believe, Numb. xxxi. 22: The root seems to imply *separated parts, lumps, grains*; and we would not be certain that our British distinction of *grain tin*, is not alluded to in this appellation. The mineral is sometimes dug in the form of pebbles, or larger pieces, composed of

many distinct grains, united in one mass, pointed like diamonds. This was, probably, in those early ages the kind exported; as the manner of refining tin in composition with other matters might be then unknown. Certainly, these obvious *separables*, the grains, are much more likely to be the idea annexed to the Hebrew name of the metal, than the necessity of *separating* it from gold and silver, lest it should spoil them: (a strange notion surely!) or that it flows with a small degree of heat:—which suggestions are admitted by Parkhurst.

Mr. Klaproth extended his researches into the composition of the ancient swords as well as specula: he found that copper weapons were employed in preference to others; and that these were hardened by tin. Of this he gives several instances, from Homer, who supplies abundant evidence that various domestic utensils also were of copper: Pliny, lib. xxxiv. cap. 17. says, the art of tinning copper was practised by the Romans: and all the ancient articles analysed by M. Klaproth, yielded tin.

The question in which we are most immediately interested, returns—was the tin used in the days of Moses and Homer, the product of Britain, *solely*?

It is admitted, that *tin* in the days of Alexander was exported from Europe to India; for this we have the testimony of Arrian. It was sent to Africa, Arabia, Scindia, and the coast of Malabar, says Dr. Vincent. Nor have we any historic authority for concluding that the tin of the Molucca isles was known in Europe, at that time. The prophet Ezekiel says Tyre obtained her tin from Tarshish, which Sir Christopher not without plausibility thinks was the present Cadiz; and Cadiz, we know, might easily obtain tin from Britain, and trans-ship it in her port. To say the least, these arguments lead us to the west, to Europe; while nothing leads us to the east, to India. Nothing impugns the plausibility of the inference in favour of our country.

Thus have we endeavoured to supply some of our author's omissions on the early history of this commerce: with what success must be left to the judgment of the intelligent; the inference, that Britain was known in those remote ages, we confess does not displease us; that this

trade afterwards maintained some resemblance to our present intercourse with India, is deducible from an unexpected evidence; for which compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 45.

M. Polwhele supposes that "the purple dye of the Tyrians gained its high reputation among the antients from the use of our tin in the composition of the dye-stuff;"—tin, dissolved in aqua-fortis, is, at present, a necessary article in the new scarlet dye: and our fine cloths owe the permanence of their delicate colours to the retentiveness given by the finest grain tin."—We should be happy to concur in this, if any proof could be brought that the antients were acquainted with aqua-fortis, or with any menstruum answering its purposes. We believe this discovery to be wholly modern.

The latter part of this tract is occupied in proving that the Isle of Wight is not the ancient *Vectis*; and so far we agree with the learned author: but, when he fixes on St. Michael's mount as the true *Vectis*, we can only allow the probability of his theory. It demands a much better acquaintance with the changes that have taken place in the extremity of Cornwall, then the extracts from Borlase, made by Sir Christopher, though confessedly ingenious, enable us to obtain. If Cadiz were Tarshish, the point of land in Britain which was most convenient of access from that port, the flow of the tides and currents, with the prevailing courses of the winds, and facility of anchorage considered, is most likely to have been chiefly visited. Assuredly, that was not the Isle of Wight: and it might be Mount's Bay; but this should be supported by diligent enquiry after traces of such commerce, in the names of places, &c. in the supposed neighbourhood, still remaining. Many of them have considerable resemblance to the formation of Hebrew words; at least sufficient to induce a comparison of them with what we know of the Phœnician, which is now better understood than it was when Borlase wrote. This is indeed proposing a more extensive enquiry than Sir Christopher has undertaken to institute; but the subject, in our opinion, is not adequately treated within those limits to which the worthy author of the present pamphlet has thought proper to confine himself. A neat view of the Mount is prefixed by way of frontispiece.

*. If Cadiz on the Atlantic Ocean was the ancient city of Tarshish; then the Atlantic Ocean itself might be the sea of Tarshish, to which allusion seems to be made in several places of S. S. in reference to the ships which navigated that stormy ocean. Festus Avienus quoted by Sir C. H. says expressly Cadiz was Tarshish:

*Hic Gadir urbs est dicta Tartessus prius:
Hic sunt columnæ pertinacis Herculis,
Attila atque Calpe.*

The Remains of Joseph Blacket; consisting of Poems, Dramatic Sketches, the Times, an Ode; and a Memoir of his Life, by Mr. Pratt. 2 vols. 8vo. Price £1. Sherwood, Neely, and Jones. London, 1811.

WHEN we introduced Mr. Blacket to the public as an "untaught bard,"* we thought it our duty to obtain some account of his history and character; far enough, assuredly, from imagining that it would be our lot to conclude his "eventful history" within the compass of a few months, by recording the time of his death, the place of his interment, and the appearance of his posthumous volumes. From the period we refer to, his life was little other than a slow descent to the tomb by means of a lingering consumption; to that disease one of his sisters had before fallen a sacrifice; and it certainly was too effectually promoted by the extreme study in which the poet indulged himself. He had however, the pleasure to receive decisive tokens of public approbation, and to visit his aged mother, and his native place, before he was called from the world. He died at Seaham, near Sunderland, August 22, 1810, and was buried in the churchyard of Seaham; in the spot fixed on by one of his patrons, according to his last request. A plain monument is placed over his grave, on which are inscribed some lines selected from his poems, with a simple inscription, chosen also at his request.

The lines are taken from his "Reflections at Midnight," and are as follow:

"Shut from the light, 'mid awful gloom,
Let clay-cold honour rest in state;
And, from the decorated tomb,
Receive the tributes of the great.
Let me, when bade with life to part,
And in my narrow mansion sleep,
Receive a tribute from the heart,
Nor bribe one sordid eye to weep."

* Compare Panorama, Vol. VIII. p. 141.

The history of Joseph Blacket is peculiarly honourable to the age which saw him blossom and perish. The great and the noble did not disdain to patronize the bard of humble descent, from whom they anticipated delight: they trusted for their reward to his future excellence; and they honoured him, while he might be cheered and supported by their benevolence. Many poets have been venerated after their decease, when they could no longer distinguish between veneration and disgrace; when applause was unavailing, they were applauded; but Blacket was favoured while he could cherish the obligation; and though he did not live to repay the debt of gratitude contracted, yet those to whom he owed it are abundantly compensated by the consideration of the good they have done, and the much greater good they intended to do. Her Grace the Duchess of Leeds, Lady Milbank, the Rev. Mr. Wrangham, with their families and connections, and Mr. Pratt, who now fulfils the melancholy office of friendship, by superintending the publication of these remains, are distinguished in those ranks of benevolence. In his life time Mr. Blacket received subscriptions to the amount of £183 14s. 6d: and since his death there has been received £328 6s. 6d. making together £512 1s. To this must be added,—and we add it with sincere gratification—the behaviour of the undistinguished landlord at Shotton; of whom Mr. B. writes,

I was soon made comfortable by the landlord, who sat me down to a fine piece of English roast beef, roast goose, &c. with two other travellers. After dinner, we had a bottle of wine or two, and warmed our feet over a roasting fire till seven o'clock, when I offered to pay my bill—but, would you believe it? the generous landlord would not charge me a halfpenny for dinner. It was feast-time, he said, and I was as welcome to a dinner as any of his friends; he persisted in refusing to take any thing, so I was obliged to leave him (certainly in debt).

This kindness we esteem equal to a handsome subscription; and we wish the landlord's name had been recorded, that we might have recommended him to such of our friends, as in the course of their travels may visit Shotton. The ancient who entertained Homer, has no better claim to immortality, than the landlord who gave Joseph Blacket a dinner.

We state these particulars with heart-

felt pleasure; as they form an emphatic answer to a host of complainants; some of whom have so grossly mistaken their talents, as to have no just claim on public patronage, while the conduct of others has been an absolute denial to confidence or recommendation.

Mr. Blacket left behind him an aged mother, and an orphan daughter: whatever further benefit may attend the publication of these volumes, it will become a legacy to them. While, therefore, we regret that some of the pieces here published are unavoidably unfinished, we cannot but recommend the volumes to the purchase of the benevolent, as well as to the perusal of those who delight in the effusions of poetry.

Another particular connected with Mr. Blacket deserves attention. The dearth of dramatic genius is notorious: hopes were entertained that this dearth might be diminished, if not removed, by the talents of our author; and that veteran of the art Mr. Cumberland, it appears, contemplated with pleasure the rise of a genius, which pointed, as he conjectured, towards *dramatic composition*. Whether the personal virtue of Blacket would have been proof against the temptations, the intrigues, the perversities of the theatre, is more than we can affirm. Happily for himself he escaped the trial; whether or not it be happy for the public, which must have been the ultimate judges on his labours. We have no hesitation in pronouncing his last attempt greatly superior to his earlier efforts: had he continued to improve in the same ratio, he might, perhaps we should say, he *must*, have justified the expectations indulged in his favour. How far patriotism, as a natural feeling, was his inspiring muse when narrating the resistance of Englishmen in former ages to their oppressors, we can only suspect; but certainly, the burst of that feeling, in allusions too plain to be misunderstood, does honour to the young bard's powers.

Soldier.

O, gallant chief! no more;—but lead to battle!

Redwald.

It shall be so.—Your breasts are all on fire
And burning for the work!—On each proud helm
Determination, like an eagle, sits,
And longs to take her flight! Yet, ere she mounts,
Cast round your eyes and view yon soaring tow'rs,
Where Freedom hath for ages stood secure,
And foil'd opposing tyrants!—Mark yon walls,

The only ramparts Liberty hath left,
Where the fix'd banners of your native land
In triumph float!—There, your heroic sires
Planted them firmly, and, with hearts resolv'd,
Preserv'd them from a foreign grasp unsullied!
Now, this way look, and view yon humble roofs,
Where youthful innocence and peace reside,
Where, lock'd in sleep, your wives, your daughters, lie,
Unconscious of the spoilers which surround them.
'Tis yours to guard and save them from the touch
Of these vile ruffians! Ours is not a war
Of mad ambition, for extended power;
We are not hired to gratify the rage
Of a proud Tyrant thirsting for dominion!
A cause more glorious calls us to the field
Than e'er drew vengeance from insulted honour!
A cause,—which binds together, in one tie,
The peasant and his lord,—the prince and sub-
ject,—

Our right, — our lives, — our property, — our homes,—

Are what we fight for,—what we will preserve!
Now on, my brothers,—and, by valiant deeds,
Leave to posterity a noble instance
What English spirits are! that, whenever
An envious Despot shall invade her shores,
Her gallant sons, all emulous and brave,
Taught by our great example how to act,
May, arm'd with vengeance, rush upon their foes,
Hurl swift destruction on their impious heads,
And blast the laurels they have elsewhere won!

It will be remembered that this, with two other dramas, which accompany it, is but a *sketch*.

From the smaller poems we select that entitled "the Battle," which, with several other small pieces, was found among the author's posthumous papers superscribed "The Beginning of my writing Verse," it appears to have been produced in the tenth or eleventh year of his age.

THE BATTLE.

When horses' hoofs were steep'd in gore,
And fainting warriors bled;
When slaughter cover'd all the shore
With heaps of valiant dead;

When, 'midst the hoarsest cannon's roar,
The wounded and the slain;
And criticism Fury waded o'er
Her own ensanguin'd plain;

When the bright sun thrice rose to view
The desolating fight;
And, as in anger, thrice withdrew
His rays—refusing light:

'Twas then, fond maid, thy Donald fell,
And his last accents sigh'd,
'O, dearest to my heart, farewell!"
Then dropt his sword and died.

From his more recent poems we extract "The Birth of Ingratitude," which though written we are told within a few months of the poet's death, in his twenty-fourth year, and while he was labouring under the malady which consumed him, bears no trace either of a diseased body or a decaying mind.

THE BIRTH OF INGRATITUDE.

An Ode.

Rouse the lyre with horrid sweep,
Strains of frenzied discord swell!
Summon, from the "vast deep,"
The furies of relentless hell!

On me let their eye-balls glare;
Let them lash me with their flaming hair,
Fan my strings
With raven wings,
And join my song in cadence rude,
For, ah! I sing the birth of black INGRATITUDE!

INGRATITUDE! the fiend accurst!
By guilt, from hell's dark entrails torn,
When, from its horrid womb, the fury burst,
Exulting peals were heard around,
And thund'ring vaults, with echoing roar,
Reverberated hoarse the sound
Along the molten shore;
While demons loudly cheer'd:—"All hail! the
Monster-Vice is born!"

High mounted on a blazing throne,
Whose radiance, like a fiery meteor, shone,
The prince of Stygian darkness sate
In awful majesty sublime!
At his right hand, relentless FATE
Smil'd horrid at the conqueror TIME;
And, at his hellish feet,
Earth's hideous meagre foe,
Stern DEATH! beheld the wretched angels meet
To hail their king; and his behest to know.

Superior, 'bove his giant peers,
The chief his piny truncheon rests;
And, tow'r-like, high erects his burnish'd crest;
With hoarsely-bellowing voice he cries,
While exultation revell'd in his eyes,
And savage gladness flam'd within his breast:
"Gods! of this nether world!"
¶ (From heav'n's proud turrets by the Thunderer
hurl'd)

"Who thus attend my trumpet's sound;
"Ye bold accomplices of guilt and shame,
"Whose blazon'd helms reflect the livid flame,
"Which streams sulphureous these dread realms
around:

"To each unshrinking mind,
"With me, in hellish league combin'd,

"I call;—and, with a warrior's arm,
"Which gleam'd, unshrinking, 'midst the dire
alarm,
"And felt, unwither'd, the vindictive flash,
"Stand here resolv'd (ne'er to relent)
"To rouse to anger the Omnipotent,
"Whose armies, on the embattled plain,
"Thunder'd around us the confounding crash,
"And drove us, howling with excruciate pain,
"Amidst these gloomy depths, for ever to remain.

"But, be it to the victor known,
"While seated on his starry throne,
"And, boasting of superior might,
"That no ignoble foe,
"In these dark realms below,
"By one revolt has sprung to light,
"INGRATITUDE! the hell-hound of the fall,
"A compound of the vice of all,
"Lives, to inflict my vengeance on mankind!

"E'en now, I can, with piercing eye,
"The subtle monster's future acts descry.

"INGRATITUDE! see where he stands,
"In deep misfortune's hour!
"With tearful eye, and supplicating hands,
"At heav'nly Pity's door.
"His pale emaciated cheek,
"His hollow eyes declare,
"His breast the mansion of the fiend, Despair!
"While bursting sighs his pow'ful woes bespeak.

"A tale of anguish faint he pours,
"When e'en relentless Avarice hears;
"And, from each blood-shot eye, he show's us
"A stream of fraudulent tears!
"Benevolence bestows its aid—
"The FIEND is cherish'd, and the FRIEND be-
tray'd!"

The hellish legions saw the picture true;
The frantic laugh began;
Loud screams of joy throughout the concave ran.
INGRATITUDE the more tremendous grew!
Flapp'd quick his dragon-wings,
Contracted all his stings,
Then, soaring high aloof, to earth his voyage
began!

But all Mr. B.'s poems are not of this cast: several are of a lighter kind; and refer to nature and natural objects which were within his ken. The perusal of them excites a pleasure mingled with melancholy: what might have been the mature productions of a poet who could shew such specimens before his twenty-fourth year?

The history of Mr. B. is in the first volume told mostly in his own words, by

means of extracts from his letters. His sentiments, especially those of gratitude to his patrons do him honour.

The volumes are neatly printed: they are dedicated to the Duchess of Leeds, Lady Milbanke, and family: a portrait of the author is prefixed; with vignettes, &c. &c.

An Appeal, addressed to the Public and dedicated to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in Behalf of the Families and Relatives of the British Prisoners of War on the Continent. By A. Cleostratus. Pp. 28. Price 1s. 6d. Stockdale. London: 1811.

THIS is a benevolent and well-intended pamphlet; we wish the patriotic author of it may be gratified by its success. The miseries of war do not terminate with the lists of *killed*, inserted in the Gazette. Happy were it, if they did, though that would be bad enough; yet as connexions and relations are multiplied in civilized life, that is impossible. The sufferings of those whose protectors are fighting the battles of their country, are in many instances extreme; and some to extreme, may add *despondent*: of what further sufferings is human nature capable?

They who have never felt the chilling dews of adverse fortune—nor seen every cherished wish of their hearts annihilated—every exertion the mind is capable of forming fail—every acquirement it would turn to profit prove unsuccessful—every prospect obscured—hope itself withered by disappointments, and the best days of their life spent in futile expectations of promised happiness; at an age when joy and pleasure elate the ductile minds of youth, seen their joys blighted by the canker of suspense, and be doomed to blossom and to fade in obscurity and want:—to those who have never experienced adversity, perhaps in any shape, these sufferings may appear inconsequent or exaggerated. Yet such there are, and many such, at this moment, who experience these accumulated ills; whose early prospects in life were gilded by the brightest rays of affluence, and who possessed every comfort the reasonable mind could desire; until the luckless fate of war hurled their protectors to indefinite confinement, and themselves to unqualified distress.

This being a *British* subject, should have been sanctioned by a *British* name: why conceal under a *Greek* disguise, the distinction of an appellant to our national and characteristic humanity?

VOL. X. [*Lit. Pan. Aug. 1811.*]

The Fashionable World Reformed. By Philokosmos. Small 12mo. Price 2s. 6d. Wilson. London. 1811.

To learn that the *Fashionable World* were reformed would afford us a gratification of no ordinary kind:—as it is

A consummation devoutly to be wished,

so it would be happy news to hear. We have not yet been so highly favoured as to witness any decisive proof of this desirable event; and we fear, notwithstanding the hopes excited by the title of this little tract, that the *Fashionable World* may be

Reformed, and re-reformed, but still the same.

Be that as the fates determine;—we opened with alacrity a volume which professed to attempt the important task, not a little anxious to know by what potent principle this author intended to accomplish his benevolent purpose. Judge our surprise, gentle reader, when we found “reflections on comedy—tragedy—managers and performers—politeness in company, and at public amusements—politeness in religion, and against superstition,” were the means employed to reform the fashionable world. Alas! this author knows nothing of the world, the very world which he addresses! He thinks to convert the fashionables with as much ease as Sir Roger de Coverley thought it possible, a lady whom he met with in the Temple, might “leave off all her tricks except her singing.” Whoever has watched the fashionable world so closely as we have, will find that the idea of reformation occupies the members of that world very little; they do not discern in what particulars they need reformation; they never enquire into themselves, or bring themselves to any standard or rule, by which to judge of their correctness or incorrectness: they appropriate certain maxims; by these they live, or affect to live; and by these they *would* die;—that is, when called to a sort of solemnity, which they constantly place at an immense distance from the present moment. How far, therefore, the reformation of such obdurate may be promoted by reflections on comedy, tragedy, managers, and performers, politeness in company, and politeness in religion, must be left to the test of experience, and the course of events.

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The British Soldier and Sailor, their Families and Friends. Dedicated to Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. 2 Vols. Crown 8vo. Price 12s. Stockdale, London: 1811.

THE dedication is the best thing in this book: let our readers judge.

Had we but paused a single moment at the outset, to have asked these simple questions:—Is this man really virtuous? is he a good father? an affectionate husband? a firm friend? Have his actions through life evinced a steady love of true religion? has he been the comforter of the unfortunate? the protector of the weak? the monitor of the vicious?—Had these questions been asked, how soon would the pretended mask of patriotism have fallen to the ground, and left the trembling, cowardly apostate, exposed to the contempt and derision he so justly merited!

Yet often as Englishmen have been deceived, they still cling to the long and fondly cherished hope, that patriotism is something more than a name. They have found a man who, amid the very vortex of *folly and vice*—dares be virtuous.

Thus far, then, there is ground for their hope; but much remains for him to do ere he can claim the proud distinctions due to general patriotism. It remains yet to be proved, whether he would possess the applause of the multitude, or deserve their esteem;—it remains yet to be proved, whether he dares say to the people of England,

“Countrymen, it is not the tyranny of ministers which enslaves you, *but the tyranny of vice; a wanton indulgence in the most licentious pleasures; a criminal neglect of your most sacred duties as Fathers, as Husbands, and as Men;* a want of firmness to reduce your expenditure to the income which the exigencies of the times have left you. You have forged yourselves the chains, which, even now, ring in your ears the knell of your departing liberties, and which you would fain persuade yourselves is the work of your governors.

“Rouse yourselves from this fatal lethargy of vice, ere the big tempest of overwhelming ruin awakens you to the bitter reflection, that all the energies of returning virtue are insufficient to stem the torrent of its approaches, or even to enable you to meet it as becomes Englishmen and Christians. *Dare to be virtuous, and you will be free; for it is as impossible for a vicious people to be free, as for a free people to be conquered.*”

It remains to be seen whether he will then add, “Countrymen, the enemy you are contending with, is the man who has filled all Europe with blood and tears; whose vast conceptions, whose immense resources, enable him to plan and to execute schemes, so fraught with villainy, yet so ably and unrelentingly pursued, that nothing but the efforts of an united and free people can prevent the completion of his designs of universal empire. *United, you possess the means of preserving not only England but the world from slavery and wretchedness; divided, you dig with your own hands the grave of Freedom.* I know you suffer privations many and grievous; the abuses in the State are, perhaps, numerous and glaring; but let us look to these when returning tranquillity gives both leisure and security for so grand an undertaking. Do not let us suffer this French Emperor to dictate the alterations necessary in our executive government.”—The man who would deserve the title of a true patriot, at such a momentous period to England, must act thus—must—

We confess that the duty of our novelists as Britons may justly lead them to make their British characters triumphant over their foes: they have good authority for it: and as partizans we approve of the maxim, that “one Englishman can conquer half a dozen Frenchmen;” but in their cooler moments, we advise our generals and admirals, and captains, naval and military, to study better tactics than such maxims import. Because, when by accident engaged with two great ships, Nelson boarded them both and captured them; it does not follow that every captain of a sixty-four is authorized to attack two French ships, a seventy-four and a ninety gun ship, in company. We remember when in France, reading French novels, in which a single soldier defeated whole companies, if not battalions, of Englishmen, and though a thousand shots flew round him in “the imminent deadly breach,” not one was aimed with sufficient skill or steadiness to hit him. Ever since those disgusting doses of the marvellous, we have desired in our own novelists some regard to probability; and some caution “not to overstep the modesty of nature.” We believe our troops and our seamen to be most decidedly and most honourably brave; they have proved it, and are proving it daily: what need is there then of false miracles, when all the world witnesses those which are true?

A Statement of Facts relative to the Establishment and Progress of the Elgin Botanic Garden, and the subsequent Disposal of the same to the State of New York. By David Hossack, M.D. New York, 1811.

Hortus Elginensis: or a Catalogue of Plants Indigenous and Exotic, cultivated in the Elgin Botanic Garden, in the Vicinity of the City of New York. Established in 1801. By David Hossack, M.D. F.L.S. Second Edition enlarged. New York, 1811, [with a View of the Greenhouses in the Botanic Garden, by way of Frontispiece.]

THE detail of facts in the first of these pamphlets, is but little honourable to the spirit for cultivating the sciences, which at present actuates the Americans. It should seem, that provided the students of that country can obtain instruction at the expense of other people, they are content. The botanical gardens of Europe have hitherto taught the American youth whatever they know in this department, notwithstanding the opportunities enjoyed by America of forming such an establishment for herself.

Peculiar reasons too it might be supposed would press the importance of this study on American minds, since in so large a range of country as the United States possess, still remaining, and likely long to continue, imperfectly explored, there must be many vegetables overlooked, some of them it is credible, of the most valuable properties, and of great importance to man or beast; to health, to comfort, or pleasure; to the delight of the eye, or to the embellishments of fancy.

In 1801, Dr. Hossack purchased of the corporation of the city of New York, twenty acres of ground, situated on the middle road between Bloomingdale and Kingsbridge, distant from the city about three miles and an half. In this he built the necessary conservatories, hot-houses, &c. intending to promote the study of botany all in his power by public lectures. Finding the undertaking too considerable for his time and his finances, he desired the state to purchase the property, and to render the institution national. After presenting several memorials, obtaining the sanction of *one* branch of the legisla-

ture, year after year, and sustaining repeated disappointments, the doctor at length saw his wishes crowned with success. An act passed March 12, 1810, for purchasing the Elgin Botanic Garden as property of the state of New York. It was valued at 103,137 *dollars*; it was sold for 74,288 *dollars* 75 *cents*. and the doctor declares himself a loser to the amount of upwards of 28,000 *dollars*! and this after the labour and *affectionate* care bestowed on the intended benefit to his country, during *ten years*. In addition to this loss, the doctor finds it necessary to defend himself against misrepresentation. We are sorry for the ingratitude of the case; but when was gratitude an American virtue?

The number of plants cultivated in this garden amounts to many thousands; and Dr. H. returns thanks to a number of scientific men, chiefly Europeans, for Kindnesses and donations which have added variety and value to his collection.

Reflections on the Nature and Extent of the Licence Trade. Second Edition. By Joseph Phillimore, LL. D. an Advocate in Doctors' Commons, and Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. Price 3s. 6d. Budd, London: 1811.

THE question of licences, and the trade supported by them, is of *immediate* importance to this country and its merchants; we therefore promptly notice this second edition of a work on which we formerly reported under considerable doubts.* Dr. Phillimore now sanctions the pamphlet with his name; he has also added a preface, the sentiments of which are strongly in favour of America. We doubt much whether the apologies offered by Dr. P. for stating too scrupulously certain minutia with which his readers of various classes will suppose themselves previously well acquainted, are equally necessary, as arguments to support his opinion that the shipping and mariners of America will never become French. Does he remember the American war? — what was American shipping then, but French? We must however do the Dr. the justice to say, that he protests against "any sacrifice of na-

* Compare *Panorama*, Vol. IX. p. 688.

tional honour," to obtain whatever favours the United States can offer. We agree with him: we have no enmity to America; we regret whatever tends to widen a breach between the two countries; but we know that on the preservation of our dignity, our good faith, our *firmness* through the struggle in which we are engaged, depends the prolongation of our maritime greatness, and the future treatment we shall receive from those who at a proper conjuncture will not fail to behave toward us as they suppose we deserve. We must not consider ourselves as being in a situation so singular, that it will not hereafter form a precedent: whatever we now agree to will be recollected then; and it will be perverted, *i. e.* interpreted in the sense most favourable to the parties appealing to it. We ought not, therefore, to give way under our actual pressure, further than good policy will justify us under any future emergency. What is just, is just; and to the *justice* of a question, a demand, or a principle, we bow with readiness, in proportion to its clearness and evidence. But we have seen the fairest propositions that candour or equity could propose, *warped* from their direct intention; and this malversation was practised by neutrals. In fact, much as we lament the deceptions and forgeries practised in the matter of sea-papers, on which the Dr. enlarges, we firmly believe the arts of neutrals not only gave rise to such fabrications, but deceived the vigilance of our naval officers, long before our merchants had recourse to them. It is true, that there is among us a regular and most ingenious manufactory of *fac simile* papers; it is true, that the paper, the type, and the ink employed in simulating documents, were brought from the identical towns on the Continent, the papers of which were to be imitated: every incorrectness of the press, accidental displacing of letters, peculiar situation of capital letters, stars, rules, leads, flowers, &c. &c. were copied with the most indefatigable adroitness; and the whole was crowned by the utmost solicitude to distribute these *fac similes* with discretion.—[Buonaparte understands us!!!] Nevertheless, we have repeatedly urged on our countrymen a forbearance from such practices; with a determined resolution not to receive from the enemy, those articles on which he

depends for what little commerce he can force. This principle gains ground in the public mind. It may soon become a mark of politeness, for aught we know, to have no French commodities at our tables, in our houses, or within our knowledge.* This would be the best answer to all complaints on the subject of licences. It would teach the little great man that we can do without him; and when a peace arrives, we *know* that he will find most of his articles of commerce *beat out of the market*; by more favoured competitors, home, colonial, or foreign. We believe that the department of our government which grants licences is fully apprized of the abuses to which they give occasion†; and the form of those instruments is varied, if the rules for granting them be not changed, even since the publication of this instructive pamphlet. To reconcile individual prosperity and urgency with national forbearance, is not easy; and this difficulty is felt by many beside our worthy and well intentioned author.

To this edition are added a memorial from the ship owners, &c. of the town of Hull, to the Board of Trade, desiring that to such ports as will not admit British vessels, no vessels of any kind should be allowed access: also a copy of the last new-fashioned licences of Buonaparte; in which Gallic ingenuity has been exerted to the utmost, to shackle commerce beyond endurance. Strange, surely! that when two nations on neighbouring coasts are intent—perseveringly intent—on prohibiting each others commerce, they should find the undertaking so difficult—so perplexing—so tedious—so all but impossible!

• It has frequently been to us a matter of surprise, as well as regret, that the higher orders of society in this country should continue to consume the products of France, while those of England and her Colonies are so rigorously excluded from the Continent. Every man who permits a bottle of French Wine, and French Brandy, which is at such an enormous price, to be consumed at his table, contributes to the drain of specie from this country, and encourages the manufactures and commerce of France. We should be most happy to see a meeting called of persons of rank and fashion, and an agreement entered into to *discontinue the use of these French luxuries, UNTIL the ports of the Continent are open to British manufactures.*

† They have received this information from some of the Panormian corps.

A Sermon preached at the Parish Church of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe and St. Anne, Blackfriars, on Tuesday in Whitsun Week, June 4, 1811, before the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, instituted by Members of the Established Church, being their Eleventh Anniversary. By the Rev. Meville Horne, late Chaplain to the Colony of Sierra Leone. L. B. Seeley, London, 1811.

IN this discourse Mr. Horne calls in animated language on the *Clergy* to extend their services in promoting the exertions of missionaries. It may well be thought extraordinary that on a religious proposal, the Laity should outrun the Clergy. If it be true, that *many* ministers of the establishment are uneasy in their circumstances, as has been reported, it demonstrates the prevalence of a most *constitutional* attachment to their native land; by which this society is reduced to the necessity of employing *Germans*, in their stead. Nevertheless, this is a delicate subject; ministers already settled in duty, in stations of usefulness, and who are acceptable to their people, ought to be well advised before they quit "their lot," to do *less* good, in distant countries. But the preacher shall speak for himself.

A cause so sacred, so truly Christian, taken up on principles of faith and reason, may well be expected to meet with general approbation and support. That it does meet with them is more than I dare affirm; much less, that that approbation is cordial and affectionate, and that support zealous and liberal—commensurate to the magnitude of its object, and the discouragements which it has to encounter. Alas! my brethren, the spirit of missions has, as yet, but half warmed the bosom of the Church. That zeal, which prompts to personal exertions and sacrifices, is not the characteristic of the day, nor of the Members of the Church of England. Long peace, and disuse of missionary arms, have chilled our blood. The trumpet sounds, and principle and shame compel us to the field. But our orders are loose and broken; our minds timid and irresolute. We talk of insurmountable obstacles—of privations intolerable,—and of sacrifices, which it is not justifiable for even religion to make: while Pretenders to tenderness of conscience affect to tremble to think of the evils, which harmless Gentoos are to suffer from our intolerance; and profound Politicians can discover in this pacific assembly, the seeds of future

wars, and of a revolution which is to subvert the British Empire in the East. But is this the fearless enterprise of British Seamen, British Soldiers, British Merchants? Is this the unequivocal language of the votaries of avarice, of ambition, or of fame? Was it in this calculating spirit, that three obscure individuals sealed the fate of Peru, on the blessed body and blood of Christ? Had Arcot been defended, or the field of Plassey fought in this temper, where now were our Indian Empire? And is it in fear and irresolution, that Buonaparte stands in the midst of the earth, like an angel commissioned to destroy?

The most immediate and most distressing of all our discouragements, is, the want of Missionaries. I was before bold to advance strong censure on this point; and I dare not retract it: but it is a justice which I owe to my honoured Brethren of the Gospel Ministry, before I press the censure further, to observe, with respect to Missions, how differently they are circumstanced from the Laity. The part allotted to the Laity lies in a small compass: it is easy, and revolts none of the grand principles of human nature. Would each contribute his wealth, his prayers, his counsels, and his influence, according to the ability which God giveth, Missions would be nobly patronized; and yet, no individual would feel their pressure. Should the Laity shrink from their duty, wholly or in part, their number and station in the Church secure them, in some degree, from observation and reproach. Should their most zealous endeavours be frustrated, they have no personal suffering, shame, or responsibility. Indifferent spectators of those, who were jeoparding their lives, they could not be. They would feel a generous interest, an affectionate sympathy, in the weal or woe of the Soldiers of the Cross; but after all they would be spectators only, and not combatants in the war.

Far different is the part of the Clergy. They are called to advance with the standard in the van, and to sustain the whole shock of battle. Every Christian principle is brought to the severest test. Every affection of the heart must be laid on the Cross. If they will do their duty, the Son, the Husband, the Father, the Friend, the Man, perhaps, even the Minister must be sacrificed. The Missionary can borrow no aid from avarice, ambition, or fame—principles, which work miracles in the world. It is not a temporary, but an everlasting adieu, which he must bid to his native soil, and all the fond charities which it contains: it is not a few protracted campaigns of danger, toil, or privation, which he is to endure: it is not even the glorious death of a martyr, (though this may be his lot) which only he is to en-

counter. To every principle of flesh and blood, he must die daily. His life is one martyrdom; and, with St. Paul, he must bear about, *in his body, the dying of the Lord Jesus*. Every active and passive virtue, the Hero and the Saint, must be called into habitual exercise. Universal temperance and self-denial—fervent zeal, tempered with the meekness of heavenly wisdom—restless activity, which thinks nothing done, while any thing remains undone; supported by invincible fortitude, and perfected by patient industry—and perseverance full of joyful hope—these graces combine to form the great outline of the Christian Missionary. His labours end only with his life; and that may terminate, he knows not where nor how—by land or sea—in the midst of a ferocious multitude, or alone, unsheltered, and without a friend to close his eyes.

Sorry am I to say, that the Clergy, and the Clergy alone, decline the Cross. We claim the palm—oh, why will we not deserve it? In the midst of judgment and mercy, while war shakes our coasts, shall we recline indolently under our vine and fig-tree; and bid our Lord extend his kingdom, how and by whom he will? In comparison of this, defeat itself were victory. The Church, while lamenting their defeat, would magnanimously console her vanquished Missionaries; and would renew the war with redoubled zeal and better hopes. But, when not one Clergyman will arm in the cause of his Redeemer, what is to be said? The fact is, I believe, unparalleled in the annals of the Church. That it is a fact, I appeal to this Association, and ask, "Have you, my honoured Brethren, in Africa, or in the East, one *English Clergyman*, who serves as a missionary?" From such a spirit little is to be hoped; and if, as I said before, I confidently expect the Clergy will redeem their honour, it is not the language of eulogy that is to rouse them. The Cause of Missions must be pleaded with a boldness, which knows no fear nor compromise; and in this spirit only, *we can do all things, through Christ which strengtheneth us*. [Phil. iv. 12, the passage chosen as a text to the discourse.]

Lectures on Scripture Prophecy. By William Bengo Collyer, D.D. 8vo. pp. 540. Price 16s. Williams and Smith, London.

THIS is the second volume of a series, the first of which we formerly mentioned. [Panorama, Vol. III. p. 48.] The subjects discussed in that volume were scrip-

ture facts: this treats on scripture prophecies, and a third on scripture miracles may be soon expected.

We are far from retracting the commendation we bestowed on the intention of these lectures. They set before the public, which has no leisure to attend to them, many corroborative particulars highly gratifying, if not momentous, to our faith. Scripture facts had, however, a considerable advantage over scripture prophecies, inasmuch, as there was no occasion to travel out of the sacred records to bring the evidence of them home to the minds and memories of the auditory; most or all of which recollected equally well the history in all its parts. But, the fulfilment of scripture prophecies extends beyond the authorities which have come down to us; and we are not able to treat satisfactorily *all* those which concern the Jewish polity and nation, restrictively. Many others which refer to neighbouring nations, their nature can be justified only by the histories of those nations; but these, alas, are *desiderata*. Others which predict the fate of persons, are obscure to us, because we know not what afterwards befell those persons. We are therefore obliged to have recourse to foreign, or prophane history for intelligence on these subjects; a course of reading of which a congregation is for the most part ignorant; and consequently incapable of estimating the force of the arguments adduced, and of judging on the inferences they support. Even the learned in their closets find it necessary to compare so many authorities, to weigh so accurately the confidence due to each, to rectify so many inadvertencies, not to say errors, and to correct so many crudities (to use no harsher term), that they find it sufficiently difficult. A subject extensive as the present, might possibly, be best treated, by a small number of persons in strict friendship, conducting all in their power to the completeness of the whole. Why not *club their knowledge*, [pardon the phrase]—and their *objections*, also? for it is well known that nothing tends more to the discovery of truth than *liberal debates*. How many inquiries have been made to obviate benevolent objections, which have ended in the recognition of truth! It may even happen, that one person *hits* accidentally on a phrase more *à propos* to the matter dis-

cussed than another: and this though apparently a trivial service, will be duly estimated by the judicious.

We shall explain our meaning by instantancing the article Tyre, on which Dr. C. bestows a few thoughts. Tyre was to be *forgotten during seventy years, according to the days of one king*. 1. What one king ever reigned *seventy years*? 2. In what part of the history of Tyre may this oblivion be placed? If consequent on Nebuchadnezzar's desolation of the old city, — is it commensurate with the *seventy years* of Jerusalem's captivity? — if so; is this *one king*, to be understood of one *reigning family*; or in what other way was the prophecy fulfilled? — for no *one king* known to us was during that period on the throne. In treating on the present state of that once wealthy metropolis, we should have preferred the expressions of that traveller who had touched the nearest on those of sacred writ. Instead therefore, of the looser allusions made by Shaw or Maundrell in explanation of the phrase, "*Tyre shall be a place for the spreading of nets in the midst of the sea*;" we should have inserted the words of Bruce, who says "passing by Tyre from curiosity only, I came to be a mournful witness of the truth of that prophecy, that Tyre, the queen of nations, should be a rock for fishers to dry their nets on. Ezek. xxvi. 5. Two wretched fishermen, with miserable nets, having just given over their occupation with very little success, I engaged them at the expence of their nets, to drag in those places where they said shell fish might be caught, in hopes to have brought out one of the famous purple fish." Whoever knows Mr. Bruce's *freedom from religious prejudices*, knows the force of that conviction which swayed him to the use of this language and reference.

Dr. Collyer seems to have been totally uninformed of Mr. Beauchamp's visits to the ruins of Babylon, about twenty years ago, and of his account of what he saw there: Dr. C. might have found many things to his purpose in that traveller's notices: even the Babylonian Bricks, [at the India House] the impression of a lion, described in *Phil. Trans.* the *bitumen* still existing between the courses of bricks, with the idols from time to time discovered, and other particulars, might contribute to enrich these discourses.

But, we freely confess that the religious public is considerably indebted to Dr. C. for what he has done. He has stated some things well. He directs all his observations to the establishment of personal religion. He is strongly intent on enforcing sentiments which his readers may carry home to their advantage. As a preacher he may be right; notwithstanding our animadversions on him, as a critic. He has done as much as his auditory could understand, from the pulpit, though he might have accumulated further, or more *exact* evidence, when preparing for the press.

The subjects treated are—the Nature and Kinds of Prophecy—Scripture Prophecy, distinguished from Heathen Oracles—Prophecy relating to the Arabs—Prophecies of the dying Jacob—of Balaam—of Moses, respecting the former, and present state of the Jews—respecting Babylon, Tyre, Egypt—the Messiah—the destruction of Jerusalem—Prophecies unfulfilled.

There is a view in which prophecy may be beheld somewhat different from any we have seen illustrated. *E. gr.*

Prophecies to be accomplished in a few hours: Numb. xvi. 30. Korah. 1 Kings xiii. 22. the disobedient prophet. Math. xxvi. 34. Peter. *et al.*—In a few days, 1 Kings xiv. 12. Jeroboam's wife. xxii. 28. Ahab's death. 2 Kings vii. 1. Plenty in Samaria. Math. xx. 19. Crucifixion. *et al.*

In a few Months: 2 Kings xiii. 18. Smitings of Syria. Jer. xxviii. 17. Hananiah's death. *et al.*

After a number of years: Josh. vi. 26. Jericho's builder, compared with 1 Kings xvi. 34. 1 Kings xiii. 2. the altar ruined. Math: xxiii. 37. xxiv. 34. *et al.* Jerusalem's destruction. To this class may be added the prolongation of Hezekiah's life—the destruction of various nations and people,—as Isaiah vii. 16. *et al.*

After a number of ages: as the captivity of Hezekiah's treasures, by the Babylonians—the return of the Jews to their country—the fate of the Babylonian Empire, &c. foretold by Daniel, vii. 4. 7. 8. viii. 3—12. The dispersion of the Jews, foretold by Moses: and various others respecting later events.

This gradation is easy to be understood by the non-learned; and it readily fixes itself on the memory.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

Mr. Baber of the British Museum, who lately published Wickliffe's Version of the New Testament, with a life of that eminent man, has since issued proposals for a *fac-simile* edition of the Psalms from the Septuagint Version, as it stands in the Alexandrian MS. He has given a specimen of the type, which is in part that used by Woide, with some additions.

BIOGRAPHY.

A Life of the late Richard Cumberland, Esq. by Mr. Mudford, is in preparation. The memoirs published by the author himself, will be used on authentic record for every thing respecting facts.

CLERICAL LITERATURE.

CÆsar, with English notes at the bottom of the page, and a full explanation of the proper names, at the end of the volume, by Mr. Dymock of the grammar school of Glasgow, is in the press, and will appear this month.

The Rev David Blair, author of several popular school books, will speedily publish a volume of familiar juvenile letters.

EDUCATION.

Speedily will be published, The Translator's Assistant, being a Sequel to Lindley's French Grammar; and consisting of a Series of Exercises preparatory to entering on the translation of Telemachus.

In a few days will be published, in two duodecimo volumes, a new edition of the Orator, or elegant Extracts in Prose and Poetry, for the use of schools and academies; to which is prefixed, a Dissertation on Oratorical Delivery, with an Appendix, containing outlines of gesture, and examples of the principal passions and emotions. By James Chapman, teacher of elocution in the University of Glasgow.

MEDICINE.

Mr. John Ring, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, has in the press, a Treatise on the Gout, with Observations on the Eau Medicinale d'Husson.

Mr. Bryan Crowther, surgeon to Bethlem and Bridewell hospitals, has in the press, Practical Remarks on Insanity, in an octavo volume.

MISCELLANIES.

In the course of the ensuing month will be published, The Life and Adventures of Paul Plaine, an author; including many of his compositions both in prose and verse: the whole prepared from original documents, by Martin Gribaldu, his nephew and executor.

Peter Pindar, Esq. will shortly publish, Carlton House Fête, or the Poet's Disappointment, in

two elegies; also Curiosity in Rags, or the Daughters of Eve, an elegy.

Mr. W. Steers, clerk of Silver-street chapel, will shortly publish a small volume of religious, moral, and miscellaneous poems.

POETRY.

A reprint of that ancient work, Puteanus's Arte of English Poesie, will speedily appear under the superintendence of Mr. Haslewood.

Mr. J. F. Williams announces his design of publishing by subscription, a Patriotic Address to the British Nation, and a poem to be called The British Lusiad: the object of which is to celebrate the deliverance of Portugal by the valour of the British army under the direction of Lord Wellington.

Speedily will be published, handsomely printed in four large volumes octavo, in a uniform size with Mr. Malone's edition of the prose works, the late editions of Spenser, Milton, &c. with a portrait, the Poetical Works of John Dryden: with notes and illustrations of the late Dr. Joseph Warton, the Rev. John Warton, and others, and his life by Dr. Samuel Johnson.

THEOLOGY.

Critical Remarks on Dr. Adam Clarke's Annotations on the Bible, will speedily appear.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Mr. Pearce, of Walsall, will shortly publish by subscription, a Directory for the Town and Parish of Walsall, together with an account of the post coaches, carriers, boats, &c. and all such information as may be useful to the merchant, manufacturer, and tradesman.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

AGRICULTURE.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on Subjects relative to the Husbandry and Internal Improvement of the Country. Volume VII, Part I, illustrated by Seven Plates, 4to. 14s. boards.

A General View of the Agriculture and Minerals of Derbyshire, with Observations on the Means of their Improvement; drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement: containing a full Account of the Surface, Strata, Soils, Minerals, Mines, &c. &c. Volume I. illustrated by coloured Plates, By John Farey, Senior, Mineral Surveyor, 8vo. £1. 1s.

A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Cornwall, drawn up and published by Order of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. Illustrated by Fifteen Plates; by G. R. Worgan, 8vo. 12s.

ASTRONOMY.

A Portraiture of the Heavens, as they appear to the naked Eye, on Ten Folio Plates, constructed for the Use of Students in Astronomy. By the Rev. Francis Wollaston, F.R.S., £1. 1s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of the Right Rev. Bailly Porteus, D.D. late Bishop of London. By the Rev. Robert Hodgson, A.M. F.R.S. Rector of St George's Hanover Square, and one of the chaplains in

Ordinary to his Majesty; with a Portrait of the Bishop, engraved by C. Picart, from an original Drawing by H. Edridge, 8vo. 7s.

COMMERCE.

A Treatise on Book-keeping, adapted to the Use of Schools; containing two Sets of Books by Single Entry, one by Double Entry, and an Outline Set to be filled up by either Method; to which is added, a familiar Dissertation on the various Bills and Notes used in Commerce as Substitutes for Cash. By Robert Goodacre, Author of a Treatise on Arithmetic, Essay on Elocution, &c. 12mo. 4s. bound.

EDUCATION.

English Parsing, comprising the Rules of Syntax, exemplified by appropriate Lessons under each Rule; with an Index containing all the Parts of Speech in the different Lessons unparsed. For the Use of Schools, private Teachers, and elder Students. The Second Edition, improved and adapted to Lindley Murray's Grammar and Exercises, by James Giles, 12mo. 2s. 6d. bound.

The Preparatory French Grammar; being an Introduction to the Grammar and Exercises of Chambaud and Perrin, by Ann Lindley, 12mo. 2s. 6d. bound.

The French Scholar's Depository; in which are gradually developed the most important Elements of French conversation, by Ann Lindley, 12mo. 2s. 6d. bound.

The New Young Man's Companion; or, the Youth's Guide to General Knowledge; designed chiefly for the Benefit of private Persons of both Sexes, and adapted to the Capacities of Beginners. In three parts, by John Hornsey, embellished with 4 Copper-plates, and 28 Wood-cuts, 12mo. 4s. bound.

FINE ARTS.

A Series of Views of Picturesque and Romantic Scenery, in Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope, Timor, China, Prince of Wales Island, Bombay, Mahratta Country, St. Helena, and Jamaica, engraved, in a highly finished Manner, by C. Heath, Woolmoth, and G. Cooke, from Drawings made in those countries, by William Westall, Part I, 10s. 6d.; and Proof Impressions, Price 15s.

GEOGRAPHY.

Cary's General Atlas, No. 18, containing Maps of Gangetic, Central and Southern Hindoostan, 3s. 6d.

HISTORY.

Chronological Retrospect, or Memoirs of the Principal Events of Mahomedan History, from the Death of the Arabian Legislator to the Accession of the Emperor Akbar, and the Establishment of the Mogul Empire in Hindustan. From Original Persian Authorities, to be completed in three Volumes, by Major David Price, of the East-India Company's Service, vol. 1. 4to. £2 6s.

MEDICINE.

A Letter to Dr. Jones on the Composition of the Eau Medicinale d'Husson, by James Moore, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to the Second Regiment of Life Guards, and Director of the National Vaccine Establishment, crown 8vo. 2s.

MISCELLANIES.

Reviewers reviewed; including an Enquiry into the Moral and Intellectual effects of Habits of criticism, and their Influence on the general Interests of Literature. To which is subjoined, a brief History of the Periodical Reviews published in England and Scotland, by John Charles O'Reid, Esq. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

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Letters, Elegant, Interesting, and Evangelical; illustrative of the Author's amiable Character, and developing many circumstances of his History not generally known; never before published, by James Hervey, M.A. late Rector of Weston Favell and Collingtree, Northamptonshire; Author of Theron, Aspasio, Meditations, Contemplations, &c. 8vo. 7s.

Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste, by Archibald Alison, LL. B. Prebendary of Sarum, &c. Senior Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh; the second Edition. To this Edition are added Observations on the Origin of the Beauty of the Human Countenance and Form, 2 vol. 8vo. 18s.

Secret History of the Court of James the First: containing, 1. Osbornes Traditional Memoirs.—2. Sir Anthony Weldon's Court and Character of King James.—3. Aulicus Coquinariz.—4. Sir Edward Peyton's Divine Catastrophe of the House of Stuarts; with Notes and Introductory Remarks, embellished with two Engravings, 2 vol. 8vo. £1 4s. royal Paper, £2 2s.

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Fables, by the late Mr. John Gay, in two Parts, complete, with the Author's Life; embellished with One Hundred beautiful Wood-cuts designed and engraved by Branstons, 18mo. 3s. 6d.

Miscellaneous Anecdotes, illustrative of the Manners and History of Europe, during the Reign of Charles II, James II, William III, and Anne, by James Peller Malcolm, Author of Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London, &c. 8vo. 12s.

Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland. To which are added, Translations from the Gaelic, and letters connected with these, formerly published, by Mrs. Grant, 2 vol. 12mo. 12s.

Paterson's Description of the Roads of England and Wales, and part of Scotland; being the 15th edition, containing the Seats, &c. as usual; a Table of the Heights of Mountains, now completed by Lieut. Col. Mudge; a List of the Towns; Arrival and Return of the Mails; the Rates of Postage; the Population, &c. and correct Routes of the Mail Coaches; likewise additional Maps, viz. of the Southern Coast; of the Isle of Thanet; of the Isle of Wight; and of the Country comprehending the Lakes of

Cumberland, Westmoreland, &c. The whole improved by official Documents: and by the aid of Francis Freeling, Esq., Secretary, and of the Surveyors to the Post Office, under the Authority of the Post-Master-General, 8vo. boards, price 12s.

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PHILOLOGY.

Vander Hooght's Hebrew Bible, by the Rev. Joseph Samuel C. F. Frey. Part 1, 8vo. 4s. 6d. Royal 8vo. 6s.

POETRY.

The Minstrel; or, the Progress of Genius; with other Poems, many of which, including the Translations, are now reprinted from the scarce Copies, and are not to be found in any other Edition, by James Beattie, LL. D.; to which are prefixed, Memoirs of the Life of the Author, by Alexander Chalmers, F. S. A. ornamented with Engravings by Heath, Neagle, &c. foolscap, 8vo. 7s.

The Fall of Cambria; in Twenty-four Books, by Joseph Cottle, 2d Edition, 8vo. 16s. Nine Lyrical Pieces having been added to this Edition, they are printed separately for the Purchasers of the first Edition, and will be delivered gratis, on application to the Publishers, through the Medium of the respective Booksellers from whom the Copies were obtained.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Letter to the Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth, upon the Subject of the Bill, lately introduced by his Lordship into the House of Peers, entitled, An Act to explain and render more effectual certain Acts, &c. so far as the same relate to Protestant Dissenting Ministers, by Thomas Belsham, Minister of the Chapel in Essex-street, 8vo. 2s.

THEOLOGY.

Criseos Griesbachianæ in Novum Testamentum Synopsis. Edidit Josephus White, S. T. P. Lingg. Hebr. et Arab. Prof. in Academia Oxoniensi et Aedis Christi Canonicus, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The National Religion the Foundation of National Education: A Sermon preached on Thursday, June 13th, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, at the Yearly Meeting of the Children educated in the Charity Schools in and about the cities of London and Westminster, by Herbert Marsh,

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PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—Homo sum :

Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY TO AFRICA AND THE EAST.

This Society embraces different objects : in Africa it combines the *civilization* of the Natives, with their instruction in the principles of Christianity. We shall attend first to the information derived from

AFRICA.

It gives us great pleasure to learn that the Headmen of those parts desire that their children should learn English.

Mr. Butscher writes from Sierra Leone, January 15, 1811—

“ During the last rains, rice was in this quarter very scarce : a ton of it was sold in the Rio-Pongas for *fifty pounds* : and some even *died for hunger* in our neighbourhood. We had, however, a good supply, which reached us in the beginning of the rice harvest ; but, even then, the price was so high, that we thought our family could not be maintained longer than a *fortnight* with the goods which we had in our store ; and on the parents of the children under our care we could not depend, for *some of them were so much in want of rice, that even some of their people died with hunger*. The Lord, however, was pleased to provide for us in due time.

“ It came into my mind to apply for rice to William Fananders, Chief at Bramia, of whom I made mention in my last ; and I had no sooner applied to him, than he sent me two baskets of clean rice, with a note, saying, that his rice was still in the plantations, but he would endeavour to have two tons threshed out for me within a few days, if I could make it convenient to fetch it. I borrowed a boat immediately ; and, after three days' sailing, I arrived at his town, and was received by him with great kindness. When I told him that I was come to him for rice without having money to pay for it at present, he replied, ‘ My dear Sir ! I do not look to your money. Pay when you can. I look more to the purpose for which you came into this country—to teach children ; and I should feel myself very happy, indeed, to see you teaching children in my territory. Moreover I shall beg you to come to me after Christmas to baptize all my children according to the rites of the Established Church of England.’ This I promised him.

In a letter dated Bashia, December 24, 1810, Mr. Renner confirms these encouraging representations : He says,

“ Brother Butscher has thirty boys in his house ; who of course occupy his time. In the old house we live, with twenty female children. By these children my wife finds her full employment : they go neatly dressed,

wearing frocks and gowns, which they have to make in their sewing hours, and also the boys' shirts. But whatever trouble she has with these rough and raw children—for such they are when they come to us—it gives her pleasure to do them some good : and good is done to them. She is much respected and beloved by the children. She knows to admonish and exhort them when they do wrong, and to correct them when they deserve it. She herself is neat, clean, and plain in her dress, like the English fair sex ; and so she keeps the children.”

The Committee are now happy to state, that, by the determined conduct and unwearied exertions of his Excellency Governor Columbine, an almost total stop has been put to that illegal and criminal traffic, the Slave Trade.

The Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society have, with their accustomed liberality, complied with a request of your Committee to supply the wants of the Colonists at Sierra Leone, and of the Settlers and Scholars on the Rio Pongas. One hundred and fifty Bibles, and the same number of Testaments, have accordingly been sent to Sierra Leone for the use of that Colony, to be sold or distributed gratuitously, at the discretion of Mr. Nylander ; and fifty Bibles and a hundred Testaments to the Rio Pongas. To these your Committee added a very considerable quantity of other books, likely to promote the great objects of the Society.....

There is a great opening for probable good among the Bulloms : and Mr. Dawes states to your Committee, that, *if the ground is not speedily occupied by Christian Teachers, it will be seized by the Mahometans*, who are already insinuating themselves into the territory.”

The following having been mentioned in Parliament, is entitled to particular attention.

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“ It is proposed to print an edition of the Shanscrit New Testament on large and fine paper ; for the purpose of being presented to the Rajahs and Zemeendars throughout Hindoostan, and to prefix a notification of the versions undertaken in the various dialects of India dependent on the Shanscrit.

“ In like manner, it is proposed that an edition of the New Testament in Arabic be printed and presented to the Mahometan Princes and Sirdars throughout the East, with a notification of the versions made into the vernacular languages dependent on the Arabic.

“ The Mahometans have every where appointed readers of the Koran, who read aloud the book from beginning to end.

“ The Hindoos have Porancees, who perform the same office in reading their Shasters ; and no offence has been given or taken by either.

"In the same manner, the Christian Scriptures might be read publicly without incurring the smallest opposition. The Mahometans rank our Scriptures among the 'Heavenly Books,' and the Hindoos are disposed to tolerate every religion.

"It will be easy for the chaplains and others, to employ and superintend several public readers, at each station; and the expense will be inconsiderable.

"Eight or ten rupees per month will be a sufficient salary for the reader; and a small open shed, erected in the neighbourhood of the public market places, raised about one cubit from the ground, and costing not more than twenty or thirty rupees, will be all the equipment necessary for the accommodation of the reader."

NEW ZEALAND.

In our ninth volume, page 979, 981, we gave an account of murders committed and meditated on English Sailors. (Compare, also, Vol. VIII. p. 69.). We are extremely sorry to report that what were at first described as *murders*, it is thought were acts of *retaliation*.

"No doubt but various reports will be spread in England against the New Zealanders—but it should be remembered, that they have none to tell their story, or to represent the injuries which they have suffered from European cruelty.

"Oct. 25, 1810.—This morning a person called upon me, who had just returned from New Zealand, in a vessel called the Brothers, belonging to this port. The New Zealanders behaved to them in the kindest manner, and supplied the vessel with every necessary in their power. They gave them a bag of potatoes for a single nail, and afforded them every assistance. Ten of the sailors belonging to the Brothers took one of the boats, and went on shore—and began to destroy the growing crop of potatoes. The natives remonstrated with them; when the sailors *murdered one of the native men in the most barbarous manner*, and behaved with the greatest cruelty to many of the others. Notwithstanding this act of wanton cruelty, the natives did no injury to the vessel or any of the sailors; but were satisfied with the Captain assuring them that he would complain to our governor, and have them punished.

"I believe the loss of the Boyd, and the murder of her crew, were in *retaliation for acts of cruelty and fraud*, which had previously been committed by some Europeans. The acts of fraud and cruelty committed at New Zealand by Europeans, are undoubtedly very great.

"Duaterra* is much distressed for what has happened at New Zealand. He is very anx-

ious for Mr. King to go with him **TO MAKE A SUNDAY**, and to instruct his people.

"Our friend Tippahee was no way concerned in this business, from the best accounts we can obtain. The Boyd did not put in at any part of his dominions. He happened to arrive with a cargo of fish, (which he owed to the Chief of that part where the Boyd was taken) just at the time that the business had taken place. Five men had run up into the rigging, to save themselves. Tippahee called them down, and told them to come into his canoe and he would save them: the sailors got into his canoe: Tippahee carried them immediately on shore, but was followed by the enraged party, overpowered, and all the men murdered. *Tippahee did all he could to save our countrymen*; but was afterwards shot through the neck, and may of his subjects killed by parties landed from the whalers, and the whole of his island, on which his houses stood, destroyed. He is since dead. His son who was in England at the time I was in London, died from disease 9 days *previous to the arrival of the Boyd*.

"It is generally believed here, that the whole that has happened to the Boyd has been owing to the conduct of the Europeans themselves. I have conversed with many who have been at New Zealand, some before and some since the affair of the Boyd; but they all concur in one opinion, that *we are the aggressors*."

Funds of the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, March 31, 1810, to March 31, 1811.

<i>Received.</i>		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Balance, March 31, 1810...	481	12	9	
Annual Subscriptions.....	675	14	0	
Donations	433	13	10	
Congregational Collections.....	729	1	3½	
Legacies.....	83	9	9	
Int. on £4,000 per Cent. Consol (less Property Tax)	108	0	0	
Return Property Tax	12	0	0	
Int. on £1,000 3 per Cent.				
Red. (less Property Tax)...	27	0	0	
Excheq. Bills	21	10	3	
Sale of Annual Report.....	36	6	9	
		£2,958	8	7½

<i>Paid.</i>		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Expences on the Mission	346	16	1½	
Students under Rev. T. Scott...	452	13	1	
Stationary, Books, &c.....	264	8	11	
Exchequer Bills	1,406	2	6	
Incidental Expences, viz. Advertisements, Salaries, &c. &c.	216	0	6	
		2,680	1	1½
Balance, March, 31, 1811...	278	7	5½	
		£2,958	8	7½

* Compare Panorama, Vol. VIII. p. 1126.

DIDASCALIA.

COVENT GARDEN.

Having in our last descanted on the perversion of public taste, in metamorphosing a theatre royal into a riding school—we turn to a more pleasing part of our duty in noticing the revivals at Covent Garden, particularly of *Cato*, which we suppose is solely due to the taste of Mr. Kemble. It is highly creditable to the managers of this house, that they endeavour to promote the revival of such plays as are honourable to the genius of the nation, and stand foremost as the work of our most distinguished classics. With the advantages which their theatre possesses of scenery and space for decoration, it is gratifying to see them liberal in decorating the plays of Shakespeare and of other national authors, and thus admitting them, in the revival of their pieces, to be partakers of our national wealth and refinement. To be liberal in pleasures which are really intellectual, and in which the moral sense is consulted, is the characteristic of a people who cherish the arts for their noblest purposes.

Mr. Kemble's performance of *Cato* was such as satisfied the judgment of every man, and, as far as the character would admit, made its way to the feelings of all. He makes him truly great: he displays him in the awful grandeur of virtue, and in the generous devotion of a patriot,—the wreck of sinking liberty, and the ruin of a cause, which never elevated itself after his fall. It is impossible to describe this performance to those who have not seen it; Mr. K.'s taste and judgment were never more conspicuous: and the revival has had the success it deserved.

We deem it not irrelevant, on the present occasion, to add a word or two on the history of *Cato*'s first appearance on the British stage, as described by Dr. Drake.

In the year 1713 appeared the celebrated tragedy of *Cato*, a production on which the poetical pretensions of Mr. Addison have been principally founded. It had early been the subject of his thoughts, and four acts are supposed to have been written during his travels upon the continent. These he retouched and improved at his leisure, though without any view to its exhibition on a public theatre. The opinion of his friends, indeed, coincided with his own, and it was justly deemed better calculated for the closet than the stage.

The spirit of party, however, which now raged with uncommon fury, soon negated the decision of his friends. The *Tories* were represented as undermining the constitution in favour of despotic power; and the *Whigs*, professing the utmost alarm at the influence and ambition of the ministry, importuned Mr. Addison to finish and bring forward his

Cato, assuring him that such a drama could not fail, at that critical period, from its energy and weight of sentiment, of essentially serving the cause of liberty and his country.

Addison, nevertheless, though a staunch friend to Whig principles, and apprehensive of the projects of administration, seemed reluctant to complete his long-neglected labour, and actually applied to Mr. Hughes to annex a fifth act to what he had so successfully begun. Hughes willingly acquiesced, and had in fact finished some scenes, when Addison, awakened from his inactivity, resumed himself the task, and happily completed it.

To promote its success upon the stage was now the serious employment of the party. Some preparatory criticism was introduced in the *Spectator*; Pope contributed a sublime prologue, Garth a humorous epilogue, and Steele undertook to pack an audience. Notwithstanding this powerful assistance, and the ardent zeal of his political friends, Addison felt diffident and uneasy; and as the night which was to seal its fate approached, his anxiety and timidity increased. During the representation he was so agitated between hope and fear, that while he remained retired in the green-room, he kept a person continually going backwards and forwards, from the stage to the place where he was, to inform him how it succeeded; and till the whole was over, and the success confirmed, he never ventured to move.

Its reception compensated the sufferings of the author; and a successive representation of five and thirty nights, was an unprecedented proof of the admiration of the public. "The fact was," says Cibber, "that on our first day of acting it, our house was, in a manner, invested, and entrance demanded by twelve o'clock at noon; and before one it was not wide enough for many, who came too late for their places. The same crowds continued for three days together, an uncommon curiosity in that place, and the death of *Cato* triumphed over the injuries of *Cæsar* every where."

After all the applauses of the opposite party, my Lord Bolingbroke sent for Booth, who played *Cato*, into the box, between one of the acts, and presented him with fifty guineas, "in acknowledgment," as he expressed it, "for defending the cause of liberty so well against a perpetual dictator." The Queen herself, apparently conquering her prejudices in favour of the Tory faction, joined the general voice of applause, and even went so far as to intimate a wish that the play might be dedicated to the throne. This was perhaps a mere political manoeuvre, the suggestion probably of Bolingbroke, who had previously acted a similar part; it failed, however, through a prior engagement of the author, who had intended the honour of inscription for the

Duchess of Marlborough. Thus influenced by duty on the one hand, and honour on the other, he thought it necessary to adopt a neutral plan, and Cato appeared in the world without a dedication. It was ostentatiously attended, however, by the oblations of several celebrated literary characters. Independent of the prologue and epilogue of Pope and Garth; Steele, Hughes, Young, Eusden, Tickell, Phillips, and Cotes, presented complimentary verses.

Cato was received upon the Continent with not less distinguished honours than in its native island. Voltaire, in his Letters on the English Nation, has marked its merits and defects with no small discrimination. "The first English writer," he declares, "who composed a regular tragedy, and infused a spirit of elegance through every part of it, was the illustrious Mr. Addison. His Cato is a master-piece, both with regard to the diction, and the harmony and beauty of the numbers. The character of Cato is, in my opinion, greatly superior to that of Cornelia in the Pompey of Corneille: for Cato is great without any thing of fustian; and Cornelia, who besides is not a necessary character, tends sometimes to bombast. Mr. Addison's Cato appears to me to be the greatest character that ever was brought upon any stage; but then the rest of them do not correspond to the dignity of this; and this dramatic piece, so excellently well written, is disfigured by a dull love-plot, which spreads a certain languor over the whole, that destroys the beauty of it."

Boyer and the Abbé du Bos translated Cato into French; Salvini and Valetta into Italian, and the Jesuits of St. Omer into Latin, a copy of which they transmitted to Mr. Addison. It had likewise German and French imitations.

But the very genius of malignant criticism was destined to appear against Addison, in the formidable shape of *John Dennis*; a man whose irritability was stimulated almost to madness by every trifling occasion, and who took a keen delight in depreciating whatever had attained the character of literary excellence. If in this attempt to expose the conduct and fable of Cato he met with partial success, his succeeding effort to asperse and undervalue the sentiments of that play, and which occupies not less than seven letters, completely failed, and effectually unveiled to every eye his impotency and malignity.

The keenness indeed of more modern criticism has not spared this noble drama; yet urbanity and elegance accompany the enquiry, and no other motive but that of serving the cause of literature has, I believe, dictated its decisions.

Dr. Wharton, one of the most amiable and candid of our critics, has, if we except two or three remarks, given us a just picture

of the merits and defects of Cato. "The tragedy of Cato," says he, "is a glaring instance of the force of party; so sententious and declamatory a drama would never have met with such rapid and amazing success, if every line and sentiment had not been particularly tortured and applied to recent events, and the reigning disputes of the times. The purity and energy of the diction, and the loftiness of the sentiments, copied in a great measure from Lucan, Tacitus, and Seneca the philosopher, merit approbation. But I have always thought, that those pompous Roman sentiments are not so difficult to be produced, as is vulgarly imagined; and, which, indeed, dazzle only the vulgar. A stroke of nature is, in my opinion, worth a hundred such thoughts as

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station.

Cato is a fine dialogue on liberty, and the love of one's country; but considered as a dramatic performance, nay, as a model of a just tragedy, as some have affectedly represented it, it must be owned to want *action* and *pathos*; the two hinges, I presume, on which just tragedy ought necessarily to turn, and without which it cannot subsist. It wants also *character*, although that be not so essentially necessary to tragedy as action. Syphax, indeed, in his interview with Juba, bears some marks of a rough African: the speeches of the rest may be transferred to any of the personages concerned.

The simile drawn from Mount Atlas, and the description of the Numidian traveller smothered in the desert, are indeed in character, but sufficiently obvious. How Addison could fall into the false and unnatural custom of ending his three first acts with similes, is amazing in so chaste and correct a writer. The loves of Juba and Marcia, of Portius and Lucia, are vicious and insipid episodes, debase the dignity, and destroy the unity of the fable.—It is pity that the tragedy of Cato, in which all the rules of the drama, as far as the mechanism of writing reaches, are observed, is not exact with respect to the unity of time. There was no occasion to extend the time of the fable longer than the mere representation takes up: all might have passed in the compass of three hours from the morning, with a description of which the play opens; if the poet, in the fourth scene of the fifth act, had not talked of the *setting sun* playing on the armour of the soldiers."

Dr. Johnson differs, not essentially, in opinion from the elegant critic we have just quoted. "Of Cato," he remarks, "it has been not unjustly determined, that it is rather a poem in dialogue than a drama, rather a succession of just sentiments in elegant language, than a representation of natural affections, or of any state probable or possible

in human life. Nothing here "excites or assuages emotion:" here is "no magical power of raising phantastic terror or wild anxiety." The events are expected without solicitude, and are remembered without joy or sorrow. Of the agents we have no care; we consider not what they are doing, or what they are suffering; we wish only to know what they have to say. Cato is a being above our solicitude; a man of whom the gods take care, and whom we leave to their care with heedless confidence. To the rest, neither gods nor men can have much attention; for there is not one among them that strongly attracts either affection or esteem. But they are made the vehicles of such sentiments and such expression, that there is scarcely a scene in the play which the reader does not wish to impress upon his memory. Its success has introduced or confirmed among us the use of dialogue too declamatory, of unaffecting elegance and chill philosophy."

It is somewhat singular, that Johnson should have censured this production in terms which so accurately describe his own drama; *dialogue too declamatory, unaffecting elegance, and chill philosophy*, are, I will venture to assert, still more characteristic of IRENE than of CATO.

On the evening of July 23, this theatre concluded for the season, when Mr. Young addressed the audience as follows: which our accustomed impartiality prompts us to record on behalf of the concern, equally with those observations we have made in behalf of the public and common sense.

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Proprietors of this Theatre, to offer you their most grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage and support you have afforded them this season. Your kindness has been the more sensibly felt, as it has relieved them from considerable embarrassment, by enabling them to pay off a portion of their heavy incumbrances; and though much still remains to be liquidated, yet they now can look forward, with a confident hope, that in a few years they will be extricated from the difficulties which had so nearly overwhelmed them.

"They hope they may be allowed to say, that their exertions for your Theatrical amusement have been, this season, strenuous and unremitted.

"The works of Shakespeare, and of our admired Classic Authors, have been revived with the strictest care and attention—and both Tragedy and Comedy have received the most powerful support from the talents of their respective favoured votaries. Our modern Dramatists have met with every encouragement, and their pieces have been honoured with your approbation, the sure incitement to future exertion.

"Pantomime and Spectacle have been employed as auxiliaries, and the highest ambition of the Proprietors has been (regardless of expence)

to gratify the different tastes of the various classes composing a British audience. Success has crowned their efforts, and their hearts are replete with gratitude for such signal marks of public favour.

"The Performers, Ladies and Gentlemen, beg leave to unite in their tribute of thanks, for your uniform indulgence, and we most respectfully take our leave, till the 9th of September, the time fixed for the re-opening of this Theatre, when we hope successfully to renew our professional exertions for your entertainment."

LYCEUM.

July 18, was exhibited at this theatre, for the first time, a piece entitled "*Quadrupeds, or the Manager's last Kick*"; an heroic, tragic, operatic drama, which had long been in preparation, partly founded on ancient dramas, and applied to modern events, with old scenes, and new animals (being their first appearance on that or any stage)!!!"

The piece opens with a scene in which the manager, prompter, &c. of a theatre are introduced as being in great distress. A bailiff enters in the disguise of a countryman to arrest the manager, but he is presently put out of the way by a stage trick, being sent down by a trap door. A number of duns next besiege him, to whom, as he knows not how to escape them, the manager offers — his person, — or the profits of a plan which he has in his head. His plan is, to introduce donkies on the stage, and to bring them forward in "*The Tailors—a Tragedy for Warm Weather*." His creditors agree to wait the result of the experiment, and "*The Tragedy for Warm Weather*" is then performed. Some of the scenes are omitted, but it is not shortened in representation, as a number of songs are introduced. The author has measured out rather too much. The alterations made by the songs, &c. are too insignificant to merit particular notice. Only the close of the tragedy can boast any important addition. There the whole strength of the theatre is called forth, and the stage is covered with horses and donkies. The *Flints* and *Dungs* are opposed, and the opposition is real, as neither party can stir for the other, from the want of skill in the riders. The grand battle takes place in the front of a castle.—The last scene in "*Bluebeard*" is whimsically burlesqued.—A number of warriors advance, armed with brooms, crutches, and similar weapons, and the charge is renewed with increased fury. Horse and foot mingle in the fray, and a tremendous discharge of cabbages closes the scene with suitable pomp.

The main point of this piece is to ridicule the prevailing rage at all the theatres for horse actors. It is a ludicrous spectacle, suited for the occasion; and calculated to force the risible powers to their most violent ha ha's.

THE HAYMARKET THEATRES.

"Plague take both your houses, say I."

Several trifling farces have been produced at the least of these theatres lately—we mean the *suffocating* theatre—but as harmony and good fellowship seem to stand as little chance of influence here, as at the *musical* house, ycleped the *Italian Opera*, on the other side of the way, a stop has been put to the production of further novelties, and the managers' bickerings have been transferred before the Lord Chancellor, who in the case *Morris versus Colman*, on Saturday, July 20, after hearing that one of the managers (Colman) had engaged one performer at the enormous salary of *forty pounds* per week, and two others at 100 guineas each, per month, without the other (Morris) manager's being consulted, and his opinion declared, said, "it was not to be borne that he should be made the manager of *Opé-a-houses*," *Theatres*, *Circuses*, and *Puppet-Shows*. He had not a knowledge of the merit of the different performers; but if such salaries were given to them, it was a better profession than the Bar. Suppose he was to decide, he might think that a singer ought to have *five shillings* instead of £6000 a year; he would, however, never make use of that expression again, for since the first time he did, he never dare venture into a place of fashionable amusement. He would not grant either motion; they ought to go by their agreement. Mr. Morris ought to be consulted on the engagements, and when he was not, he ought to give notice to the performer that he was not legally engaged, in which case an action could not lie against him; but if consulted, and Mr. Colman and the other proprietor agreed, he must acquiesce, and pay the salary of the person so engaged."

It is certainly strange to see the High Court of Chancery so frequently occupied about the mismanagement of *such* theatres—one of which pays and protects the subjects of Buonaparte, merely for squalling and dancing to vitiate our old-fashioned ideas, while the other remains as dangerous for any body to visit it, as it did twenty years ago, when

* In the Court of Chancery, July 12, Mr. Hart adverted to an order of the court upon Mr. Taylor (manager of the King's Theatre, Haymarket) to pay the sum of £5000 into the hands of the Accountant General, and stated that they had attempted to serve this order upon Mr. Taylor personally. For that purpose they had made inquiries at the *Italian Opera-house* and other places, but Mr. Taylor!—*non est inventus*! He moved therefore, that the time for serving the order should be enlarged to the 19th of this month, and that service upon Mr. Taylor's clerk in court, should be deemed good service.—Ordered accordingly.

a dozen unfortunate people were suffocated by the want of proper egress and regress. We think the magistrates' attention (as we have before remarked) ought to be particularly drawn to the inconveniences of this theatre, before performances are suffered in it. For what a silly excuse would it be to say, if a fire should happen (which heaven avert!), that "the managers are very sorry, but that they could not afford to make it better," while at the same time they are paying such enormous salaries. If the public cannot be guaranteed that every precaution has been taken against fire in any theatre, then should not such theatre be licenced. This ought to be minutely attended to in this *play-house building age*!

In consequence of the brawls between the managers, and the non-payment of their salaries, the principal performers seceded, and the rest performed to "a beggarly account of empty benches," until all parties seeing they were playing "*The Road to Ruin*," thought proper to adjourn their quarrels, *pro tempore*, and brought forward, July 26, a grand dressed rehearsal of a *Tragico-Comico-Anglo-Germanico-Hippo-Ono-Dramatico Romance*, a new piece, called the *Quadrupeds of Quedlinburgh*; or, the *Rovers of Weimar*—a satire against the *German school*, and the *horse actors of Timour the Tartar*, by Mr. Colman. It is a poor imitation of "*The Rehearsal*," and "*The Critic*"—and the best thing we could discover was the prologue, *c. gr.*

To lull the soul by spurious strokes of art,
To warp the genius, and mislead the heart:
To make mankind revere Wives gone astray,
Love pious Sons who rob on the highway;—
For this the FOREIGN MUSES trod our Stage,
Commanding *German Schools* to be the rage.
Hail to such Schools!—Oh, fine *false feeling*,
hail!

Thou badst *non-natural nature* to prevail;
Through thee, soft *super-sentiment* arose,
Musk to the mind, like civet to the nose,
'Till fainting taste (as invalids do wrong),
Snuff'd the sick perfume, and grew weakly strong,
Dear JOHNNY BULL! you boast much resolution,
With, thanks to Heaven! a glorious Constitution:
Your taste, recover'd half, from foreign quacks,
Takes airings, now, on English horses' backs;
While every modern Bard may raise his name,
If not on *lasting praise*, on *stable fame*.
Think that to Germans you have giv'n no check,
Think how each Actor hors'd has risk'd his neck;—
You've shewn them favour: oh, then once more
shew it,
To this night's *Anglo-German, Horse-play Poet*!

MORALITY
OF THE
ENGLISH NOVEL AND ROMANCE.

ILLUSTRATED BY
SELECTIONS OF SENTIMENT, CHARACTER, AND DESCRIPTION,

BY MR. PRATT.

No. VII.

Though the same Sun with all-diffusive rays,
Blush in the Rose, and in the Diamond blaze;
We praise the stronger effort of his Power,
And always set the GEM above the Flower.

Pope.

THE ELDEST SON.

Two brothers are surely ordained by the Sublime Author of all-beautiful nature, to act as separate bodies, inspired by the same soul. They are pledges of defence; ramparts of security to each other. How impolitic, how cruel then is it to alienate their affections from the very cradle! Yet, this is too frequently the case in every quarter of the civilized globe. Pampered in the lap of luxury, the eldest hope looks down on the junior branches of his family, as beings of another species. They, in their turn, consider him as the general destroyer of the common patrimony; the leviathan who swallows up the whole provision. Hence a number of the shocking incidents which startle and amaze society, break through the bonds of peace, and mar the music of the softer passions.—*H. Siddons's Maid, Wife, and Widow.*

PARENTAL PARTIALITY.

Where partiality is shown in families, errors are sure to cloud and darken the faculties of all parties concerned: the passions are roused, but the judgment is perverted: confusion, hatred, jealousy, and mischief, are the bitter fruits of the ungracious seed! —
From the same.

HEART-SADNESS.

When the heart is sadly occupied in revolving the happiness of the past, and in contemplating the gloom of the future, not even the charms of nature—bewitching nature! can rouse it from such abstraction.

THE GOOD PASTOR.

Soldini had the happy art of never losing sight of his sacred function, even in the most social hours: his conversation always led to reflections which bettered the heart, and elevated the mind. In his life, you read the beauty of his doctrines; in his countenance, you saw the blessedness of his soul.

VOL. X. [*Lit. Pan. August 1811.*]

VIRTUE.

No one is completely wretched unless they are abandoned of virtue. While that angel remains with the human soul, springs of comfort arise, even in the stony desert.

TIME.

How do the gay bubbles of hope and expectation, burst under the noiseless foot of Time!

OPINION.

We can form a judgment of an individual from the tenor of his conduct, but that which we pass on multitudes, of whom we only know that they were born in such a particular country, must be contemptibly erroneous.

GRIEF OF THE YOUNG.

Tenacious of its affections, the young and virtuous heart shudders at change: and death which dissolves the union of common souls, seems but to cement more closely that which once riveted the Good.

MELANCHOLY MOMENTS.

There are periods in the lives of all men, when external circumstances and inward weakness fortuitously meet, and take from them the power of mental resistance. With the same motives to abandon themselves to wretchedness to-day that they had yesterday, they will yet feel and appear far more wretched.

CONSOLATION.

When we love excellent persons, their conduct under misfortune never fails to solace the pain with which we participate in their calamity.

THE VICTORY OF REASON.

Charles believed himself born to the performance of those virtues, which the indulgence of extreme sorrow renders us unable to execute: and he sought to banish the pain of his own sufferings, by alleviating the distress of others. To some persons, so manageable a grief as this may appear no grief at all: and to them it may seem as if maturity had blunted the edge of exquisite feeling in our hero's breast. Let such persons remember, that the apparent decrease of sensibility, as men advance in life, is to be attributed to its real increase: what was once selfish solicitude, spreads into generous concern for their fellow beings—and even this is balanced by a new power of equal weight—Reason.

FRATERNAL ADVICE.

Be careful to stifle the earliest spark of vanity; for that is a passion which is as powerful as love itself: and many persons, seeking only what they thought a harmless indulgence of it, have been entangled in snares from which they never afterwards could escape.

L

Always ask yourself what is likely to be the consequence of such and such actions, and your own pure soul will instinctively recoil from any track that seems leading towards guilt. Above all things, teach yourself to refer every action and every motive to the commandments of your Creator. Never, my brother, never lose sight of the important truth that you are an accountable creature; that virtue consists in a series of sacrifices; happiness in consciousness of a life well used!

MAGIC.

Power and wealth are the only magicians: they can create fairy land out of deserts, and turn a dull pile into a scene of splendour!

WAR.

The roots of war are in the rank passions of the human heart; and as we can never eradicate them; this baleful tree must remain, while all that is left us is the attempt at confining its poisonous droppings within as small a circle as possible.—*Anna Maria Porter's Hungarian Brothers.*

FOLLY OF DEPENDENCE ON MERE
RELATIONSHIP.

Let truth be your object. Attain first principles, the only true basis of sound judgment, and exercise your own power of reasoning, without trusting implicitly to any authority. There cannot be a more futile source of error, than blind deference to the judgment of others, however highly we esteem them; for all human beings are liable to mistakes, and too frequently adopt opinions without analysis, and thus become the slaves of prejudice.

Embrace no opinion rashly, and maintain none positively. Be above the littleness of supporting one, merely because you have advanced it, and regard with candour and liberality the sentiments of others; your judgment cannot be infallible, and a very short time may change your views.

In giving you instruction, my dear friend, I have always endeavoured to make your own knowledge and judgment anticipate my opinions; I wished to inform, not govern your mind, and the advice which I am now going to offer, I would still withhold, did I not think your own experience had fitted you to receive it.

In the Hargrave family you have seen the fatal effects which regard to the ties of consanguinity is capable of producing. The deplorable and irremediable misfortunes of your brother Frederick, have all sprung from the improper dependence, which may be placed upon them;—and your eldest and younger brother have taught you how inefficacious they are to give comfort or secure affection. Perhaps you may think these are partial instances of misfortune arising from

this cause, but my experience tells me the contrary; they only afford an example of the numerous evils, which spring from this source.

The services, which my fortune has empowered me to do to many, have withdrawn the veil which conceals domestic situations from the public eye, and discovered to me that a very great portion of the misery of mankind, that of women especially, flows from the regard which is indiscriminately paid to the ties of blood.

The utmost respect for them whose affection and esteem make us willing to suffer for relations, must be highly approved; but unfortunately, we generally suffer most through relations, whom we can neither love nor respect.—Did the consequence of this affect only the peace of individuals, it might still, perhaps, be regarded as an evil which should be patiently submitted to, but its baneful effects upon morals are prodigious; many, like Harriet Hargrave, are not only indulged in their vices by it, but the habit of tolerating vice gradually weakens, even in the good, the sense of what is right. I could cite innumerable instances of the corruption of amiable characters, from the necessity of associating with, and pardoning in relations, errors, which they would not have forgiven in others.—There is not indeed a single crime, the most atrocious murders not excepted, which I have not known protected by the ties of consanguinity; and the various ways in which they injure the peace of mankind are incalculable.

Examine the history of almost all men in power, and you will find that the promotion of their relations to places of trust and emolument, has been an invariable source of complaint. We often hear of persons raised to situations to which we cannot discern their pretensions, until we find they are related to the giver of the place. Yet it frequently happens, that the person who exalted them, would not have given a sixpence from his own pocket, to have saved them from distress.—No, he has no regard for them, but he has been accustomed to consider relations as persons he should provide for, and who, he may expect, will be more ready to promote his interest than that of others, and he is, therefore, extremely willing to serve them at the expence of the public.

Thus, thousands of insignificant and worthless beings are promoted, to the infinite loss of society; and the accident of birth, instead of talents and virtues, is made a fountain of benefit.

When I say the accident of birth, I do not mean it as confined to persons of family, for regard to the interest of relations runs through all ranks of society from the prince to the peasant.

I had a servant, lately, who applied to me to get her will made in favour of a niece who had used her extremely ill, and for whom she had no affection. I asked, why she did not prefer a friend that was very poor, and to whom she was under great obligations. She answered, it was her duty to prefer a relation.

What is the origin of all this?—Is it natural affection?—No, for there is none, but that of parents to children. What is called natural affection, is nothing more than habitual sympathy. In the infancy of society, the different branches of a family associated together for mutual defence; kindred was then a necessary bond of union, but in proportion as nations became civilized it was less requisite, and lost much of its influence.

Near relations, however, being usually placed in situations to create sympathy with each other, affection is expected to subsist among them, and when it does not, it is attributed to some defect in their character. This is one cause why members of the same family so often desire to conceal their indifference to each other; but another is the habit of considering their credit and interest as interwoven. As affection often leads us to promote the advantage of relations, it is expected that it should always do so; and this affection being universally inculcated as a duty, by parents and preceptors, has become a rule of conduct to which persons who really desire to do their duty, and those who wish to have the credit of doing it, attend.

This is certainly productive of benefit to society, but the good it does is obvious; while much of the mischief it occasions escapes observation. Some years ago, I happened to be with your father, when a young man, to whom he had rendered an essential service, came to thank him. Your father told him, that he should always have much pleasure in serving him, as he thought his merit great, in having raised himself from a state of extreme poverty to prosperity, without being assisted by the kind offices of any relation.—His reply, I cannot forget.

"The assistance of relations, sir, which you naturally regret my want of, I consider as one of the most fortunate events of my life. At seventeen, when I was excessively idle and dissipated, I lost a kind uncle, who was the only near relation I had, and on whom I depended. By his death, I was left without a friend or a shilling in the world, for he had been supported by the emoluments of office. I saw myself without an alternative from misery, but industry, and I was not so much sunk in dissipation, as to be incapable of it. I exerted myself, and very soon acquired both fortune and friends. Had my uncle lived a few years, I should probably have broken his heart, and been good

for nothing; for at a later period of life, bad habits have lasting effects."

How often indeed, have I seen profligate people nourished in vice and idleness, by their dependence on kind relations!—How frequently are the hard earned fruits of honest labour, torn from the industrious by worthless relations!

Were young men obliged to depend more upon themselves, and less upon relations, than they commonly do, I am persuaded it would have the most salutary effect on their conduct. Merit would secure them friends, and is there any of the kind offices of relations, which friendship does not often perform?—It would take root, and flourish with tenfold luxuriance, were its progress not often impeded by the ties of blood, which too frequently occupy its place, without its advantages. No friendships can exceed those, which have subsisted between persons unconnected by blood, and no animosities have been stronger than those of kindred. Experience indeed, has shown me, that the appellations of uncle, aunt, brother, and sister;—even those of parent or child, are words of little meaning, and when I hear such relations spoken of, I regard it as a mere chance, whether they are a comfort or misfortune, in the lot of the individual.

Let the ties of blood, then, be the auxiliary, but not the foundation of friendship; and let relations cease to be respected, when they cease to be respectable.

It is my wish, that you should act upon this principle, if on consideration, you approve of it; but do not be guided either by your own partial experience, or by my opinions. Observe and reflect, before you decide; but when convinced you are right, be steady in the performance of your duty, though opposed to the opinions of others.

No person can have a stronger impression, or a higher respect for the affection which subsists between relations, and is the offspring of habitual sympathy and early associations, than I have; it is the abuse of it only that I wish to correct. Children of the same family are generally instructed to love each other, merely because they are brothers and sisters; by which their understanding and affections, are bewildered and degraded. Whenever young persons live together, they will be disposed to love each other, whether they are related or not, and the proper regulation of their propensity, will strengthen their affections, and promote their good conduct.

Teach your children, that virtue has the first claim to regard; well founded friendship, the second; the ties of consanguinity, only the third; and that they deserve little consideration when unaccompanied by worth. More indulgence should certainly, from obvious

causes, be allowed, with respect to the ties of parent and child, than others; but in no case should they prove a sanction for vice.

This education will early impress on the mind of your children the importance of good conduct, and lead them to regard only what is really estimable. It will be the most effectual means you can employ, for attaching them truly to each other; for the exercise of the kind affections is the natural consequence of good morals. It will also be a means of preventing that selfishness, which so fatally distinguishes too many of the human race; for if children are trained to respect goodness as the first object of regard, the most expanded benevolence must necessarily spring in their hearts. Goodness and friendship are words which cannot mislead; their meaning is clear and positive. Place your children in the straight road to virtue, and if they attain it, there is no danger of their failing in any of the duties of life. A man cannot be virtuous, without being a good relation; but many are the men, who are forced out of the road of virtue by the ties of blood, which are too often thrown in their way, tearing them to pieces, and tempting them to deviate into a thousand crooked paths.

I should wish you not only to educate your family upon this principle, but to let it regulate your conduct upon every occasion. Your brother Philip will unfortunately afford you an immediate occasion for practising it; you have said, that you intend to have no connection with him and his wife. If you adhere to this resolution, be above disguising it. Many live in enmity with their relations, yet appear in friendship with them, and this hypocrisy is termed regard to decency. There are but too many apologies for such behaviour, but let your's be superior. When your friends make inquiries about Philip, do not answer them by subterfuge; say freely that you disapproved of his conduct, and have therefore no intercourse with him; say no more; speak of him as seldom as possible, and never of his faults; do not be his enemy, though you cannot be his friend; and let your character, not your assertions, vouch for the propriety of your behaviour to him.

I highly approve your intention of giving him the money he borrowed from you, that it may facilitate the payment of his debts. It will convince him that you are not guided by little feelings, but by a sense of what is right. You must prepare, however, for censure on the discovery of your sentiments. The amiable part of mankind will dislike them as repugnant to their feelings;—the worthless, as contrary to their interest; the weak, because nothing can be right, which is opposite to custom; and they will be condemned by all, who, being fortunate in

their connections, and having little opportunity of knowing the situations of others, will not believe that opinions can be right which are contrary to the general usage of mankind.

I have even heard many talk ably and conscientiously in support of the ties of blood, who yet discovered the most total disregard to them in their conduct. They argued from one feeling, and acted from another, wholly blind to their own inconsistency.

It must be your part, not only to hear what is said, but to attend to what is done. In these times, when all opinions are so much the subject of discussion, you must be particularly careful not to be misled either by old or new theories; but inquire into facts, and endeavour to ascertain what may be practically best.

If you find that I have not misrepresented the state of society with respect to the ties of blood and should therefore resolve on the conduct I recommend, its effects may be great. Mrs. Tresillian will certainly set you an example of what I wish in the education of her family; Lady Anson will imitate your's; and the precedent of a few upright characters acting on such principles, will soon be followed by others, who are at present deterred from it merely through fear; and thus the improper influence of consanguinity may gradually diminish, till it shall at length be destroyed. Until this change is effected, vice and misery must continue to have a powerful influence in the society of mankind; but when the welfare of individuals shall cease to be unjustly dependent on the beings to whom they happen to be allied; then may we hope to find true peace and sincerity on earth; and home, instead of being a prison, in which the virtuous are condemned to associate with the vicious, will become a secure refuge from the wicked, and the most delightful asylum of men.—*Home.*

LOVE AND VANITY.

Convinced too late that disgrace treads on the heels of insatiable vanity, the baroness was compelled to withdraw from the court and society at the early age of six and twenty. In the bloom of youth she was left to reflect in solitude on her very reprehensible conduct—yet she felt indignant against her envious insulters. “I am driven from the fashionable world,” said she, “not because I am suspected of an intrigue, but because the supposed object was among the lower orders of men. There are beings of both sexes vile enough to tolerate vice, if it does not step out of the pale of a certain society, who keep each other in countenance; but a degradation in choice is an unpardonable crime. Well, continued she sighing, the punishment is severe, but I trust it will prove a salutary one.

Henceforth the hope of performing a sacred duty towards my adopted child, by employment and exertion, by precept and example, to warn a young inexperienced girl against treading those deluding dangerous paths in which my peace and reputation, were irrecoverably lost—this hope, and this duty, may in time, restore my self-esteem, and throw a veil over my past imprudent conduct.—*Mrs. Parson's Love and Gratitude.

MODERN RESPECT TO RELIGIOUS EDIFICES ;
ANCIENT DISRESPECT.

Whatever may be alleged against the present time as to its morals or its manners, unquestionably in many particulars public decorum is more carefully observed than it was formerly. Our churches are really considered as set apart to sacred uses, and this distinction is readily allowed them (except in cases of contested elections ; when no boundaries controul the heated passions of opposing parties)—private individuals, even if not parishioners, or parishioners even if not public officers, would cry shame ! on any thing approaching to the grosser kinds of irreverence. Our cathedrals are still more carefully attended : and if parts are suffered to become somewhat dusty, and their contents, as monuments, &c. occasion disgrace to those who have the keeping of them, yet public assemblies of the loose, the idle, and the disorderly, are not allowed. We may cheerfully stand a comparison with our ancestors in this respect ;—for what would be thought if the present St. Paul's church were profaned, as the former structure constantly was, although it had both antiquity and sanctity in its favour ? Let our readers judge from the following act of Common Council of the city of London, dated Aug. 1. Anno 1 and 2 of Philip and Mary.

“Forasmuch as the Materiall Temples of God were first ordained for the lawfull and devout assembly of people, there to lift up their hearts, and to laud and praise Almighty God, and to heare his Divine Service, and most holy Word and Gospell, sincerely said, sung, and taught, and not to bee used as *Markets*, or other prophane places or thorowfares, with carriage of things. And for that (now of late yeeres) many of the Inhabitants of the City of London and other people repairing thither, have (and yet doe) commonly use and accus-

* This estimable woman and respectable novelist, is no more ; but many years are past since the SELECTOR received her permission to make and publish any extracts from her books, he judged expedient.

some themselves very unseemely and unreverently (the more the pity) to make their common carriage of great Vessels full of Ale and Beere, great Baskets full of Bread, Fish, Flesh, and Fruit, and such other things, Pardells of stufte, and other grosse Wares and things, thorow the Cathedrall Church of Saint Pauls : and some in leading Moyles, Horses and other Beasts thorow the same unreverently, to the great dishonour and displeasure of Almighty God, and the great grief also and offence of all good people. Bee it therefore for remedy and reformation thereof, ordained, enacted, and established, &c. that no person, either free or forraigne, of what estate or condition soever, doe at any time from henceforth carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed thorow the said Cathedrall, any manner of great Vessell or Basket with Bread, Ale, Beere, Fish, Flesh, &c. or any other like thing or things, upon paine of forfeiture or losing for every such his or their first offence, 3s. 4d. for the second 6s. 8d. for the third 10s. and for every other offence after such third time, to forfeit 10s. and to suffer two dayes and two nights imprisonment, without Baile or mainprise. The one moiety of all which paines and penalties shall be to Christs Hospitall within Newgate, and the other halfe to him that will sue for the same in any Court of Record within the City, by Bill, originall plaint, or information, to be commenced or sued in the name of the Chamberlaine of the said City for the time being, wherein none Essoine or wager of Law for the Defendant, shall be admitted or allowed.” —So far the Act of Common Council.

To this may be added the necessity implied in introducing this subject among the Homilies of the church—addresses to the people, too much neglected.—None can read the discourse recommending and urging the preservation of sacred buildings, the maintenance of decency, &c. without conviction that the “good old times” had some very bad things among them.—It further appears that bills announcing wonders ! wonders ! wonders ! &c. &c. &c. were pasted up in the walls of St. Paul's Church : much as we see now done along the walls of Newgate ; but not so restrictively on the out-side ! Thomas Nash in his *Pierce Pennilesse his Supplication to the Divell*, 1595 speaks of the “maisterlesse men that set up their bills in *Pauls for services* ;” and Falstaff says of Bardolph “I got him at Paul's.” In fact, the noise and disturbance of the unemployed, occasioned the building of the portico by Inigo Jones. Surely then, modern times do themselves not more than justice when they claim a superiority in this point of decency, and commendable decorum.

A GREAT GENIUS FOR POETRY.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—I was walking very quietly last Wednesday morning in Jermyn Street, when a pull by the sleeve, from the facetious Ned Wilson, caused me to stop. Ned is possessed of an inexhaustible fund of spirits, an excellent talent at mimicry, and a knack at rhyming, which his flatterers, and the ladies, have exalted into a *great genius for poetry*. In early youth, he committed a few blunders, which are now too common to excite much amazement. For instance, he drank our glorious constitution till his own was destroyed, for he *hated singularity*, and therefore became a conspicuous toper. By these and other indulgences, he soon ran through his fortune, but *scorning* to ask a favour from any man, he encumbered himself with a monied, but, at the same time, an expensive and imperious wife, because he was determined to preserve his independence. In short, he is a man who is continually committing foolish actions from a wise motive. "My dear Eugenio," exclaimed he, "this is a most fortunate meeting, step into my house for a moment, and I will shew you the neatest epigram you ever saw in your life, I wrote it *currente calamo* I assure you, to ridicule my wife's prevailing foible."—"But is it," answered I, "proper for me to see?"—"To be sure," replied he, "proper for all the town to see; I mean to put it in print after you have given your opinion upon it." Being by this time in his library, he at the same moment closed the door and one of his eyes, put his finger upon his lips, and walking on tip-toe to a drawer in his book case, drew out a paper and read as follows:

Epigram.

My spouse to auctions oft repairs,
Pleas'd to behold the biddings rise,
Doats on each lot of motley wares,
And every thing she doats on, buys.
—I with my lot am quite enchanted,
To see my house with gewgaws fraught;
Bought, because they may be wanted,
Wanted, because they may be bought.

Mr. Wilson had no sooner read these verses to me, than he burst into a loud laugh, which I construed into an approbation of his own wit, and therefore felt myself called upon to imitate. "There, my boy," said he, "there's polish!—there's point!" He then began, like certain stage syrens, to sing it again without waiting for an encore,

My spouse to auctions oft repairs,
Pleas'd to behold the biddings rise.—

"But hold!" interrupted I; "I don't much

like your second line; how can your spouse be supposed to wish the biddings to *rise*? does she want to buy the articles as *dear* as possible?" "Why, you ninny," answered he, "to be sure, my design is to lash her extravagance, and, besides, I wanted a rhyme to the word *buys*."—"Your last reason," said I, "is unanswerable, pray proceed!"

Doats on each lot of motley wares,

And every thing she doats on, buys.

"Pray," cried Ned, "observe my art in these two lines, I have in that trifling compass, contrived to satirize my wife's folly in doating on trifles, her want of judgment in purchasing 'motley wares,' which never can be converted to use, and her extravagance, in madly gratifying every whim of the moment." "True," answered I, "you have equalled Pope in poetry and moral satire, but greatly excelled him in *brevity*, which is the *soul of wit*." "Dear Eugenio!" replied he, grasping my hand, "every one allows you to be a man of exquisite taste in the fine arts." He continued,

I with my lot am quite enchanted;

"There," said he, "is not that cutting? What an elegant opposition between the *lot* of an auctioneer, and the *lot* of a husband?"—"True," said I, "it is the lot of both occasionally to be knocked down." "Good, very good," shouted Ned—"I greatly admire," continued I, "your ironical air of resignation and even happiness,

"I with my lot am quite enchanted."

"Aye, Eugenio," answered the grateful Wilson, "you are indeed a judge! this piece has really wit enough for two epigrams. I wish I had left off here." "I wish you had," answered I. However, he went on,

To see my house with gewgaws fraught;

Bought, because they may be wanted,

Wanted, because they may be bought.

"Really," said I, "Martial has nothing like this, what a fine undulating see-saw, between bought and wanted, and wanted and bought! It reminds one of Merlin's swing. But does not your last line but one, want a syllable? would not the word *bought*, be well exchanged for *purchased*, or some such epithet?" "Not at all," answered Ned, rather ruffled, "the point of an epigram cannot be too dearly purchased; who would not give up a syllable to preserve an antithesis?" I was about to apologise for my forgetfulness in criticising what I was summoned to applaud, when the sound of Mrs. Wilson's voice on the stairs, operated like the horn of Asiolpho on my friend's feelings, who eagerly thrust the epigram into my hands, and begged me to run with it immediately to the Literary Panorama Office, saying, he was sure it would look twice as well in print.—Yours, &c.

July 13, 1811.

EUGENIO.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY OF CHESNUT WOOD: AND OF HEATH CHARCOAL.

The wood of the chesnut tree, though not absolutely incombustible, yet is so long in taking fire as to be entirely unfit for the manufacture of gunpowder. This reluctance to inflammation renders this wood of great value and usefulness, in some of the provinces of Spain particularly. In the Asturias, the chesnut is sometimes used for fuel. If a brand of it is taken from the fire, it is seen, with wonder by those not apprized of its properties, to become extinguished in the open air, as rapidly as if it were plunged into carbonic acid gas; in fact, so quickly that a pipe of tobacco cannot be lighted from it. This difficult combustibility gives it a preference as a material for floorings. In all the houses the floors are brought so near to the fire place, that a stranger is astonished at the security of the inhabitants: after a while, however, he becomes as indifferent as the natives to this supposed danger, having observed that if any burning fuel happen to fall on the floor, there is no danger attached to the accident. A plank will at the utmost be scorched; but there is no hazard as with other timber, of the fire kindling. This species of fuel is also preferred for forges:—take the hands from the bellows, and the fire begins to go out: its consumption is thus husbanded, while the workman is at the anvil.

A still more efficacious economy has suggested the use of heath charcoal, or that of its roots, to the iron-masters of Castile: it ceases to burn as soon as the bellows ceases to blow.

In a city so subject to extensive and dreadful conflagrations as London is, it might be worth while to examine the different species of woods, as to their properties of resisting the kindling into flame. Of all woods the pines and firs, which yield turpentine, are pre-eminent for readily taking fire; and for communicating fire with great rapidity, as they burn with vehemence: yet these are procured from foreign countries, and form almost the whole of our dwellings. Chesnut is not to be obtained in sufficient plenty in our own country to justify the mention of it, as a substitute for deals, yet, in certain parts of our houses, it might be employed to advantage; and the subject might also rationally employ the consideration of gentlemen of extensive landed estates, and wide spread plantations, whether it would not be a benefit to the country to promote the growth of timber of such kinds as possess this valuable property? Would not some attention to this, be an additional security to those immense floating warehouses of lives and property, our ships?

DANGEROUS ACTIVITY OF MENTAL IMBECILITY.

The power to do evil, by the busy intermeddling of wandering imagination, has seldom been more distinctly exemplified than in an instance lately published by Richard Lovell Edgeworth, Esq. which occurred during the progress of his amending the flag stone roof of the new jail at Longford in Ireland. The height of this roof from the ground was so great as to render the ascent to it by ladders inconvenient. Mr. Edgeworth, therefore imagined certain pendent scaffolds and pliable ladders, which were moved to all parts of the roof, as required. These were held up by strong ropes, which were securely fastened to the iron bar gratings of one of the upper cells of the prison. "Notwithstanding all the precautions that had been taken, an accident threatened the lives of the workmen employed. One morning towards the close of the business, and of course after all concerned had acquired confidence, the principal workman found the ladders, and scaffold that was attached to them, giving way. He had sufficient presence of mind to throw himself off the scaffold on to the roof; as he was near the top, the slope of the roof was not sudden. He could therefore support himself there, by his hands till his companions relieved him. The cause of this sudden and unexpected failure, it was impossible to foresee. A mad woman had been accidentally put for a single night into the upper cells; there by moonlight, with that mischievous alacrity which is often the accompaniment of insanity, she employed herself in untying the cords; and thus the scaffolding was deprived of its support."

The *medical* consideration of this disposition to do rather mischief than good by the unhappy subjects of the disease alluded to, is among the most curious and embarrassing phenomena which agitate human nature:—if this disorder be a derangement of the bodily frame only, whence is this activity, and what gratification can be anticipated by the patient from such labours? If this disease be really an alienation or deprivation of mental powers,—are there cases in which this phenomenon tends to produce benefit, rather than mischief? refined virtue not malevolence?

We hope that no *political* reflections will be attached as a moral to this incident: but those who fear the mischief attendant on the untying of certain cords that might be named, and of the destruction that might result from a single night's labour of certain lunary *illuminati*, will be at no loss to find out a resemblance, the further illustration of which is referred to themselves.

CHARACTER OF THE NATIVES OF THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.

BY THE HON. COL. DILLON.

The following character of the Irish peasant, by the Hon. Col. Dillon, in his late work, entitled, *A Commentary on the Military Establishment, and Defence of the British Empire*,* appears to be composed after attentive observation of the subjects it describes. An island is, no doubt, by the limitation which is implied in its very nature, peculiarly well adapted to preserve the purity of that race by which it was peopled in entient ages; and we believe, that the distinctness observable, even at this day, among the natives of Ireland, is but the continuation of family or national differences. The south was peopled, it is likely, by natives of the south of Europe, say Biscay, and northward into France, southward into Spain—[whoever knows the constitution of the city of Galway, is aware of an argument in support of this position]. The north of Ireland, most probably derived its inhabitants from Britain; and to these must be assigned an origin from a very different stock. This distinction has continued: the western and southern provinces of Ireland are almost universally occupied by what is usually deemed the *antient* Irish race: and to these the following remarks of the Hon. Col. are peculiarly applicable.

The descendant of the old Irish preserves to this day the original personal characteristics of his forefathers. He is in stature about the middle size, but oftener rather below than above this standard; his eyes are generally grey, small, lively, and intelligent; his complexion is swarthy; his hair black; his head is well shaped; his features are small and sharp; his neck is thick; his breast full and prominent, and his shoulders are broad; his body is compactly formed; his thighs are thick and muscular; his legs somewhat bowed, and, from the dampness of the climate, and exposing them, when wet, naked to the fire, they become thick and fleshy at the ancles, and are subject to sores; they are sometimes varicous, and their sinews are often enlarged. Notwithstanding this, we find him equal in exertion on foot to the Scottish Highlander, whose legs on the contrary, are clean and dry.

* Compare *Panorama*, page 37, of the present volume.

His disposition is difficult to be understood; his character is not seized in an instant; his moral powers equal his physical; and he more nearly resembles, in this respect, the inhabitants of the more southern latitudes, than the northern climate of which he is a native. He has a noble and calm contempt of death. He is, however, rather influenced by sudden impulses of valour, than master of a fixed, determined courage, which may always be relied upon; for he is liable to the most disgraceful panic, at the same time that he is capable of the most heroic enterprize; and he is subject to violent fits of irascible passion. He has in him naturally the seeds of loyalty and warm attachment, and he is susceptible of the highest gratitude, not only for important favours conferred, but even for common justice rendered him: we must also yield to the Irishman the palm of hospitality, almost beyond the native of any other country.

On the other hand, we must confess, that if he be mindful of benefits, he finds it difficult to forget injuries, and he is therefore extremely unforgiving. Whenever his resentments are roused, or when he contends with an adversary, the generosity which is so conspicuous in him on other occasions entirely deserts him, and he adopts the most artful, as well as the most desperate (sometimes even cruel) modes of wreaking his revenge. His adversary can expect no mercy if he fall into his power. In all his schemes he makes use of a profound dissimulation, extremely difficult to be fathomed, even by persons of superior education and sagacity. Thus, from a persuasion of the reality of the oppression under which he has groaned, he has been induced to arm himself with a low cunning, and this often in breach of his word, and subversive of the relations of society. But this arises from the circumstances of his peculiar situation. It is the sense of that situation, and is the natural result of the system, both political and economical, under which he has lived; the consequence of the laws prescribed to him, and sometimes the mal-administration of those laws.

It is unjust to attribute all this to a natural depravity of disposition; for when he becomes a soldier, or is settled in another country, openness and manly ingenuousness, are among his most unequivocal characteristics. From the same causes have arisen in his character traits of boastfulness, and sometimes of servility, and, at the same time, extreme suspicion of the justice, and even the honesty of his superiors. As he has been habituated to consider himself a sort of slave, no wonder the characteristics of that state should adhere to him; and thus is he more inclined to appeal to the arbitrary decision of his landlord, than to the laws of his country, which he frequently does not

understand : though sometimes, to serve a purpose, he affects not to understand them.

In any pursuit, he is sanguine, active, and intelligent. He possesses a great aptitude for the acquirement of reading and writing, and has a turn for mathematics. His imagination, too, is fertile, and even ardent. This attaches him much to the Roman Catholic faith, which addresses itself powerfully to the feelings of its members ; but he is not guided so entirely by his priest, as is generally supposed by some who have not considered his character profoundly. When his religion does not interfere with any favourite object or interest that he may have in view, he is extremely devout, according to his apprehension of things, and is fond of giving into a sort of barbarous bigotry, which manifests itself in attending sacred shrines and holy wells. Then he listens to the admonitions of his pastor, as if they fell from the lips of a prophet ; but the moment that he feels his private interest to be different from the spirit of his religion, or the counsel of its ministers, the whole scheme of his faith vanishes from his mind, though perhaps not permanently.

He is not more addicted to strong liquors than the inhabitants of other northern countries ; but having so much vivacity in his constitution, strong liquors have a more violent effect upon his disposition than they experience. During the moments of intoxication, he is fierce and inclined to quarrel, and, whilst inebriated, he has no dislike to look upon blood ; but, at other times, he is good-tempered, and even soothing and gentle in his manner,—more so, indeed, than most other men in his degree of life.

There is also occasionally in his habits, diversions, and cast of mind, a fondness for a species of wild and melancholy harmony, which shews itself in the music and the songs in which he delights, and the legendary and traditional ditties which he recites. These he implicitly believes in, and teaches his children, as if they really recorded the genuine history of his country. All this, however, tends much to keep alive those impressions which form the characteristics of the ancient Irish people.

It were injustice to say that he is not industrious. He labours like a galley-slave. The wretchedness of his habitation, and the want of certain comforts about him, often induce the careless and superficial observer to pronounce him idle.

He is warmly attached to his native soil, his cabin, his family, and to old customs and habits : hence he is extremely adverse to any change. It is a false accusation, therefore, to declare him inclined to alter the form of his government. He has sometimes been impelled to resistance from motives of revenge, however well or ill-founded ; or from

a mistaken notion, that the existing government is an innovation upon his ancient rights, and tends to repress and obliterate certain national feelings. Most certainly he did not resist the revolution of 1688, from a love of change, a people must be more philosophically inclined, and more given to discuss the recondite theory of government, and have less ardent feelings, and be less fond of ancient customs than the Irish are.

His domestic attachments are superseded only by his love and admiration of arms. He quits all that is dear to him to embrace a soldier's life : he delights in war, which is, in truth, his element, and most becomes him.

These are among the principal features which constitute the character of that brilliant people ; brilliant from the acknowledged vivacity and keenness of their native wit ; brilliant from a copious flow of rich and luxuriant eloquence ; and brilliant from a love of arms. Hence we have seen the offspring of peasants frequently leading the armies of almost every military state in Europe to battle, and emerging from want, misery, and squalidness at home, to honour, wealth, and power abroad.

A people whose spirit no misfortunes could ever break ; whose gaiety no misery could ever damp ; a people, like the Irish, quick in thought, sanguine in enterprize, and rapid in action ; require only a government, the genius of which is capable of appreciating their character, and developing their native powers.

From the unknown and unascertained causes which make her inhabitants possess the characteristics of the southern latitudes, they have also been induced to adhere, with the greatest devotion, to a religion suited to their character, bereft, though it be, of half its original splendour.

The progress which civilization, agriculture and commerce have made, is as yet in many parts of Ireland but in an infant state, with no immediate prospect of emerging from it.

The peasants in the west of Ireland simply exist by what the land produces, and pay their rent as it were by chance ; — the chance of labour in England, the chance earnings of the female part of the family by spinning a little yarn, the chance of selling some small cattle or a few pigs, the land and its miserable crops affording a bare subsistence for their family.

The state of the cottier is this : he is placed upon half an acre, or an acre, of the worst ground that can well be conceived convertible to useful purposes ; and for this he must pay a rent amounting to fifty shillings or two pounds. He is allowed, for the grazing of a cow, an equal quantity of bad land, for which he also pays a like annual rent. For these accommodations, if they may be so called, he

binds himself to work for the village at the rate of four-pence or sixpence a day, by the year; at the end of which his wages are set against his rent; and, with the balance, he is to support a wife, and generally a family of children, five, six, seven, or eight in number. How then, since the land does not produce to the tenants one penny a day, nor to the cottier half a farthing, it may be asked, how do the peasantry of Ireland contrive to exist? Clothing is out of the question; for nothing they wear deserves the name of clothing. How are they fed? It may be said by potatoes, milk, and butter. But that is not the case; for these articles are taken into consideration, in the calculation of the highest value of the produce of the land. In fact, these poor creatures live by the following contingencies; first, by the chance of the seasons, by which the price of every article in which they are interested is influenced; secondly, by the chance of distilling and smuggling without detection; thirdly, by the chance of occasional labour in England, by which one or two of the common tenantry of the small holdings are enabled to earn the greatest part of their rent; and fourthly, if the above chances fail them, they have, at last, a chance of escaping from their debts with impunity, by abandoning the land, and emigrating to America, or settling elsewhere.

THE GATHERER.

No. XXVIII.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's Stuff.—*Wotton.*

Mahomedan Miracle: the shaking Minaret.

Mirza the Persian prince, has hinted in his Travels at the standing miracle of the shaking Minaret near Hillah*. He did not, however, make the experiment himself; but depended for correctness on those who had seen "the shadow move backward and forward two yards." We have, therefore, a pleasure in introducing the testimony of a writer who affirms that he was a partaker in the experiment. It is fit that the Mohammedans should have their miracles: they may fairly match some which are popular among the Catholics; and others which were current in heathen antiquity, on evidence equally satisfactory with this of Khojeh Abdulkurreem, which we extract from his "*Memoirs*" translated by F. Gladwin, Esq. 1793.

Before we arrived at Huhleh, we had heard from the country people of the shaking Mi-

nareh at the mosque of Jethro, and when we arrived there were greatly astonished to find the report true. This Minareh is situated in the court yard of the mosque, and is of such a breadth, as to allow of a staircase above two yards wide. When you arrive at the summit of the Minareh, you are to place the ball on the top under your arm, and cry out aloud, "Oh Minareh, for the love of "Abbas Aly, shake." As I am always inquisitive after every thing that is curious, I ascended the Minareh with several others, and we all did as above directed, but the Minareh stood as firm as a rock. I then desired the Kadem of the mosque to try his skill, and upon his laying hold of it and crying out, the top of the Minareh shook in such a manner that we all clung fast for fear of being thrown off. The Hakeem Bashy, who was standing below, was highly diverted with the sight. We were utterly at a loss to detect the trick, although we made the Kadem repeat it several times.

.....

Kehama compared with the Dramatic Character of Herod the Great.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—The friend who suggested to you the resemblance between the character of Kehama, as drawn by Mr. Southey from Hindoo authorities [compare *Panorama*, Vol. IX. p. 1059.], and that of certain heathen princes in the days of Isaiah and Ezekiel, was probably better acquainted with his bible, and the real histories of the times, than with the imaginary characters into which bible personages were often travestied by our ancient dramatists. One of the most prominent of these was Herod the great; and I beg leave to submit to your readers a specimen of *out-Heroding Herod*, in which almost all the ideas are found, that your friend has remarked, as combined in the instances he alludes to. For surely the personage who "made both heaven and hell," who "causes lightning and thunder," whose "fearful countenance causes earthquakes," who can "destroy the world from north to south by a single word," who is "prince of purgatory, and captain of hell," may vie with Kehama or any other Hindoo offspring of imagination. But, there is among the Hindoos a singular facility in promising that he who reads (or hears) the stories they relate, shall escape evils of sundry kinds; and shall acquire blessings: this is still more determinately promised to such as meditate on these narratives. A coincidence with this is found in the extract I transmit; for the speaker says "those who had the grace to meditate constantly on his gorgeous glory might live for ever without other food."

* Compare *Panorama*, Vol. IX, p. 487.

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This extract is further curious, as a specimen of our language in days of yore: Mr. Douce, who has inserted it in his "Illustrations of Shakespeare" says, "it was performed by the taylor and shearmen, at Coventry, in the year 1543; but the composition is of much greater antiquity." Query—of how much greater antiquity?

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

CURIOSUS.

"[I am] the myghtyst conquerowre that ever
walkid on grownd,
For I am evyn he that made bothe hevin and hell,
And of my myghte power holdith up the world
round;
Magog and Madroke bothe thes did I confownde,
And in this bryghte bronde there bonis I brak on
sunder,
That all the wyde worlde on those rappes did
wonder.
I am the cawse of this grett lyght and thunder;
Yt ys thogh my fure that the soche noyse doth
make;
My feyrefull contenance the cloudis so doth in-
cumber,
That oftymes for drede thereof the verre yerth
doth quake.
Loke when I with males this bryght brond doth
shake,
All the whole world from the north to the sowthe,
I ma them dystroie with won worde of my mouth.
To recownt unto you myn inewmerabull sub-
stance,
That were to moche for any tong to tell;
For all the whole orent ys under myn obbeydeance,
And prince am I of purgatorre and cheif capten of
hell;
And thase tyranees trayturs be force ma I compell
Myn enemyes to vanquese, and evyn to duste
them dryve,
And with a twynke of myn ee not one to be left
alyve.
Behald my contenance and my colur,
Bryghter than the sun in the meddis of the dey.
Where can you have a more grettur succur
Then to behold my person that ys so gaye?
My fawcun and my fassion with my gorgis araye?
He that had the grace allwey thereon to thynke,
Lyeve the myght allwey without our meyte or
drynke;
And thys my tryomfande fame most hylist doth
abownde
Thogh owt this world, in all reygeons abrod,
Reysemyling the favour of that most myght
Mahownd.
From Jubytor be descent and cosyn to the grett
God,
And namyd the most reydowndid kyng Eyrodde,
Wyeche that all pryncis hath undur subjeccion,

And all their whole powar undur my proteccion;
And therefore my hareode, here called *Calcas*,
Warne thow eyvyry porte that no schyppis aryve;
Nor also aloond stranger thogh my realme pas,
But the for there truage do pay markis fyve.

Now spede the forthe hastele,
For the that wyll the contrare,
Upon a galowse hangid schal be,
And be Mahownde of me they gett noo grace.

P.S. The unsettled state of our orthogra-
phy and pronunciation in the days of Eliza-
beth, may strongly be inferred from the bar-
barisms of letters inserted, and letters omitted,
in this transcript. Can there remain the
smallest wonder that the productions of Shake-
speare are disfigured with so many *real errors*,
as we find in them? Is it necessary to suppose
that they were written "by the ear," follow-
ing the voice of an ill reader, when we see
that this speech, written, probably, equal to
the average of actors' copies of the times, is
so completely disfigured, by bad spelling, and
substitution of one vowel for another? As
to the intermingling of nouns plural with
verbs singular, or *vice versa*, though a glaring
violation of language, it was but too cus-
tomary among persons of better quality and
education than actors commonly were at that
time. Even Sir Thomas More's writings
are not free from it.

Appellation "Companion" for Wife.

Names and titles alter with languages and
manners; but happily, things and their re-
lations do not change with the appellations by
which they are denoted. It is a mark of
refinement in language to have appropriate
words for fixed and certain relations of life.
The terms of connexion, *husband* and *wife*,
are understood by us to mean those derived
from the legal formation of the conjugal
union, solely. Equal strictness is not an-
nexed to other terms, as *consort*, *partner*,
mate, &c. though such may be used, speak-
ing of each other, by parties who really are
husband and wife. What then shall we think
of the application of the term *companion*
to express the condition of a wife? The
term itself, it must be allowed, is just and
accurate, so far as it is descriptive of the
married state; but it is defective, inasmuch
as it does not include the idea of perpetuity.
Companions may continue together for a
longer or a shorter time: for a day, a month,
or a year. A *company* may speedily sepa-
rate: though, on the other hand it may en-
dure for life. A young man is said to "keep
company" with a young woman, to whom
after all he may make no matrimonial offers:
and even a *companion* for life may not be a
wife; as a recent instance which has interested
the public and the *peerage*, is sufficient proof.

In St. Chad's church at Shrewsbury is the following monumental inscription.

*Pries pr. Mons. Johan de Charleton, qe
fyt fare ceste herrure et pr. Dame Hawis
la companion.*

*Pray for my Lord John de Charleton, who
caused to be made this glazing; and for
Dame Hawise his wife [companion].*

From the form in this ancient inscription, *pray for*, and not *pray for the soul*, the window was certainly erected in the life time of John and Hawise, and it is not improbable that it was given by them to the church of the Franciscan Friars, which they had erected.

The word *companion*, thus used for *wife*, is curious. Our ancient nobility affected to ape the royal style of monarchs in various instances, of which this appears to be one. Edward II. in a letter to his son, speaks of *nostre tres chere compaigne la royne vostre mere*, "our dearest wife (companion) the queen your mother." The famous statute of treason, 25 Edw. III. declares it to be treason to compass the death of the King, or of *Madame sa compaigne*: and the learned Mr. Barrington, in his observations on that statute, notes the like phrase in the *Fuero Jusgo*, the ancient code of Spain. Our word *queen* is nothing more in its primary signification in the gothic of Ulphilas, than *woman*: and Asser relates the cause why our Saxon ancestors deprived the wives of their sovereigns of the designation of royalty, referring it to their indignation against queen Eadburga, who poisoned her husband Beorhtric, king of Mercia, A. D. 800. If, however, this use of *companion* for *wife* originated in royalty, we see that it afterwards descended to the higher ranks of nobility; and accordingly in the very curious "Honours of the Court," or, Ceremonial of the Duke of Burgundy, 1484, printed by M. de Ste. Paylaye, we read of a lady that was daughter of Monsieur John de Poitiers and Madame Isabeau *sa compaigne*, descended from the kings of Portugal.

..... *Religious Breakfasts at Christmas.*

To the article illustrative of the religious practices in Wales,* may properly enough be added, the following, which formed part of the customs at Shrewsbury, a town on the borders of the principality. The *solid* articles of this breakfast may raise a smile in a modern tea-and-muffin man; but in ancient times, the principle for laying in support for the day, was active at breakfast time; and in early morning during the depth of winter, it was by no means inapplicable or superfluous.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. IX. p. 1144.

In the 31st of Henry VIII. 1540, an order was made "that the *breakfasts* given "by the Bayliffs on Christmass-day, between "mattyns and hyghe masse, be no longer "usyd for diverse considerations and misorder "that have come by reason of the same." It was probably customary for the bayliffs and aldermen to attend the early matins at two o'clock in the morning of Christmass-day, in their formalities, in St. Mary's or St. Chad's church, which on that occasion was splendidly illuminated; from thence they returned to the hall in procession, accompanied by many of the inhabitants, when the breakfast here mentioned consisting of *beef, brawn, minced pies, and ale*, was given, and perhaps the carousing continued until the time of high mass, at which the bayliffs also doubtless were present. This custom of attending the early matins on Christmass-day gave rise to a religious ceremony, which, until these thirty years, was universally observed in North Wales. The churches were lighted up according to the opulence of the parish; the people assembled in them at three o'clock in the morning, and after the prayers and a sermon were concluded, they continued singing psalms till daylight, when they returned home to partake of the accustomed good cheer of the season. Traces of these religious breakfasts are to be met with in several parishes in England. The three vicars of Bampton, Oxfordshire, still, from ancient custom, give a quantity of *beef* and *beer* on the morning of St. Stephen's day, in their own houses, to those who choose to partake of it. This is called St. Stephen's breakfast.

*** Modern times are fast advancing the hour of *supper*, to this hour of *breakfast*; supposing the refection to consist of the same viands,—what will be the proper name of the meal when this coincidence of time takes place?

MODERN EDUCATION LUDICROUS AND VICIOUS.

MRS. PLAINLY'S REPLY TO THE ESSAY OF COMMISERATO, RESPECTING THE SCARCITY OF EMPLOYMENTS FOR INDIGENT FEMALES.

[Compare Panorama; Vol. IX. p. 1145.]

TO COMMISERATO.

SIR, Reverencing as I do, the head and the heart which prompted you to become the champion of our sex, and admitting the existence of those general evils attendant on our particular situations in society, which you so pathetically portray, it would argue a strange dereliction of judgment and huma-

nity, were I to aim at combating your opinions, or attempt to dispute your facts, stated with so much feeling and precision. On the contrary, I was forcibly struck with the justice and truth of your remarks; and though the keen edge of those feelings which led me at nineteen to believe, and to weep over every tale of sorrow, has been somewhat blunted by the stubborn facts, and numerous vicissitudes of twenty subsequent years, yet could I not restrain the tears which were irresistibly forced by my heart from my eyes, on perusing your account of the miserable situation, and heart-rending trials of your *fair Penitent*; for I am a wife and a mother. Yet, Sir, I must be allowed to observe, that amidst the obstacles assigned by you, as operating to the downfall of female honour, and happiness, there is another of as great weight in the scale of consequences; arising from a mistaken system, founded on *false pride*. This, to which the too general customs and manners of our extraordinary times give a sanction, is frequently looked over in the aggregate of causes, or sunk in comparison of those more striking circumstances, which make their appeal more forcibly to the mind, through the medium of our senses.

I, Sir, have had three husbands, each of them a man of different temper, propensities, and habits from the other. After they had each found out that I was simply a *woman*! (for nature, Sir, had been no niggard to me in personal favours) they each plagued me in different ways: for the first loved wine, the second women, and the third money; so that I who had been held as *supreme* for three or four months, found myself, after a given period, a mere secondary object with them all. This to be sure was very mortifying to my self-love, but I was, fortunately, a woman of plain fact, and nothing visionary blended in my nature. I felt that it was so, and I knew that complaint was unavailing, therefore, instead of fretting and fuming, taunting and scolding, I set about rendering that yoke easy, which, do what I would, I could not remove from my shoulders; and by this means, I contrived to live a tolerable life with them—yet was I too industrious in behalf of those prerogatives which constitute the comfort, and happiness, of a good and affectionate wife, to rest in supine submission, under those injuries or inquietudes, which either bodily or mental exertion could remove: but the several methods and manoeuvres by which I managed to preserve peace with these three *oppositionists*, must give place at this moment, to the immediate subject of this paper. However, as it may be of real and substantial benefit to the rising generation of females, I engage to give a detail at some future opportunity, so that

those *younglings* who may in time to come, find themselves *paired* but not *matched*, may by these means, become fair equals for their respective partners.

Dismissing further extraneous matter, I hasten to point out the cause which in addition to those afflicting ones you have stated, tends to the ultimate degradation and overthrow of female honour.—If we investigate the subject closely, we shall readily detect this as existing under the several degrees of *vanity*, and *mistaken pride*, of which perhaps there is none which carries more destructive consequences in its train, than that of educating girls of humble stations, above the rank in which Providence has placed them. The rage for what is ornamental rather than what is useful, is carried in our day, to a most ludicrous—I add, a dangerous height; and extends from the high born daughters of our nobility, to those of the shoemaker, green grocer, and huckster. In those little back parlours next to the shop, or in the *drawing-room* over it, you are not unfrequently greeted with the thrilling execution of the accomplished daughter on the *piano*, as her delicate fingers, disdaining the useful labours of her parental inheritance, sweep over the keys, in swelling triumph! Miss also speaks French, paints velvet, learns to dance, and possibly may take her *finishing lesson* at some evening school or public hop. Now, the ultimate consequences of these extraordinary and inconsistent proceedings are apparent to all persons of common sense, and sober reflection. Miss grows up, with a thorough contempt for the honest calling of her parents. She towers above her female equals, and turns indignant from a union with men of her own station,—who certainly would find her, a most unprofitable partner. If nature has endowed her with an attractive person, you see, in a merely cursory glance, her rise, progress, decline and fall;—trained for ornament, instead of utility;—to excite passion, rather than to inspire affection or secure esteem. She becomes the willing prey of some fashionable profligate, who cuts short the history of her expected triumph, in the quickly succeeding periods of wooing, possessing, and forsaking. In times like the present, when all would be genteel, where shall we look for the useful, active, and prudent house-wife?—and where shall the honest day-labouring man seek for a partner, to share his labours with his love? he cannot expect to find her in the cropt and curled servant of all work, who looks more like a dirty street-walker, than a modest industrious woman, who knows and fulfils the duties of her station. The complaints of families against servants has ever been a general topic; and at this period

(doubtless with some exceptions) was never more just. The authority of the master and mistress, seems to decline with the distinction which formerly marked their exterior; and it is now as common to hear of servants treating their employers with personal disrespect and impertinence, as to see them decorated in superior habiliments. I had occasion to go the other day, on business, to the house of—what should be a *humble*! dealer—and the *tiny shop* (into which you could not cram more than four or six customers) being full, I was requested to step into the back parlour, at the end of his vegetable mart:—there sat a very smart and stylish miss, apparently about eighteen years old, who I found was the daughter of these green-grocers. She rose from a small piano-forte, and very politely offered me a chair, which on my declining, she proposed, very courteously, my walking up to the drawing room, saying, "She had long been teasing her *papa* to let the instrument go up stairs, for the noise of these horrid people," she exclaimed, (pushing to the little shop door as she spoke, with a contemptuous expression of countenance) "is really quite shocking!" The sensation which this circumstance produced at the moment, was allied to the ludicrous, and I could scarcely restrain my risible faculties within the rules of decorum; but these sallies were soon succeeded by serious reflections on the consequences which must result from a system of conduct so replete with hazardous inconsistency; and so entirely subversive of that order and distinction in society, without which good sense is confounded, moral duty endangered, and the several degrees of society, levelled and destroyed.

Parents do not seem to consider, that by this false pride, in placing their offspring above themselves, they are, in all probability, sacrificing the characters and happiness of their children to their own silly vanity.

How can any one of common sense be surprised, that the young woman, who is thus educated for any thing rather than for the dutiful daughter, instead of looking forward to the honorable fulfilments of those sacred engagements, which await her in the respectable characters of wife and mother, should prefer the dazzling and slippery path pointed out to her by the voluptuary of our day. No parent acting under this vain system, can with justice appeal to the laws of the country, on the score of seduction,—for the justly discriminating lawgiver, will see, without fail, that an education of vanity rather than utility, is an education void of principle, so that the mind, either vitiated, or passive, leaves the body an easy prey to the incitement of a favored inclination, or to the designs of the profligate, and licentious.—The deluded victim appears already more

than half seduced to his hands: for admitting the too glaring truth, that men are frequently engaged in employs which belong more immediately to the female,—yet from the equally apparent vanity of educating girls born in lower life, for higher spheres than those in which providence has placed them;—we may naturally enough conclude, they would prefer a life of idleness, amusement, and pleasure, to that of industry and honorable activity. "Benevolence, friendliness, deference to age,—affection, activity, good-temper, cheerfulness, sincerity, and piety,—these," says an amiable writer on this subject, "are the true accomplishments of the female character,"—and, it may be added, these can be cultivated by all orders of women, as they embellish and adorn them all, belonging equally to the princess and the peasant, and gracing alike, the high-born, and the indigent. And were these amiable qualities more forcibly instilled, and ornamental acquirements considered as subordinate to duty, principle, and utility; there would not be such numerous claims on our compassion, nor such incitements to disgust as now unhappily present themselves in the horrid and forbidding shape of female depravity and wretchedness. For the passions of men, transient in their natures, could not long contend against the steady tide of persevering virtue, truth, and reason, guarded by the impregnable rock of christian piety. Let me repeat this:—Christian piety has the "promise of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come." In a question of fact, we must appeal to facts:—what proportion of females, professing piety, is so entirely abandoned by friends, or so lost to virtue, as to be a burthen, a disgrace, a destruction to society?

Commiserato will observe, that what is here advanced, does not apply to the unfortunate victim of married profligacy, whose misery and wretchedness he has portrayed with so much precision and pathos. Alas! in a situation like her's, little in this country is left for the injured sufferer, but that perfect reliance on a watchful and avenging providence, who disposes and commands events; and who can happily (as in her case) bring comfort to the sorrowing heart, and brighten the prospects of despair. But let the pen of the moralist continue his praiseworthy and beneficent labours, by painting the various horrors resulting from conjugal disunion, infidelity, and licentiousness; with the hope of awakening men's minds to a sense of their guilt, in departing from engagements made in the name of their *Creator*, and thus, abandoning to neglect and wretchedness, a fellow-being, placed within his power; whom he is bound to protect and to cherish.

MANIPULATION OF INDIGO IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,

Among the commercial advantages which the protracted warfare in Europe, has produced to the active industry of the British merchants, may be mentioned the monopoly of the article of Indigo.*

The introduction of the manufacture of this useful dye, amongst the British settlers in India, is recent: and within the memory of many of the present residents in the Bengal provinces.

According to the opinion generally adopted by the French writers on the subject, the Indigo plant is † indigenous to the peninsula of India, whence it is alleged to have been introduced into the West India islands, and on the continent of North and South America, by the Spaniards, who, in the reign of Philip the Second, succeeded to the rich possessions of the Portuguese in India, which they retained until the house of Braganza asserted and achieved the independence of Portugal.

* Custom among us has given to the plant, and to the dye produced from it, an appellation evidently of ancient etymology. The French, the Spaniards, and Italians, call it *Auil*, as well as Indigo and Indaco. Whence they have derived the former name is uncertain. The natives of this coast, call the plant and the dye, *Nectum*; probably the Portuguese, the first of the European nations who visited the Malabar coast, adopted the term from a corrupt sound of the native word.

It is curious to remark the strong vestiges of their language which the Portuguese have left in India: they are discernible even in familiar use among the natives themselves: and in the adoption also of many words by the Portuguese, either derived from the native dialects, or from their own language, which are still in use among Europeans in India. As an instance of the first observation, may be mentioned the words *Janella*, *Joya*, *Ama*, *Aya*, *Mestre*, *Zapato*. As an example of the last, may be instanced the words *Picota*, *Copra* (the fibrous coat of the cocoa nut) *Cobra Capello*, *Algamas* (Terrace) *Go-dam*, (Go-down) *Aldea*, (Village).

† This opinion is at once destroyed (as far, at least, as regards the second species of the plant, the *Agrestes*) by the fact ascertained by our indefatigable countryman Mungo Parke, who asserts that the Indigo plant grows wild in the interior parts of Africa, remote from the recorded intercourse of Europeans.

The article of Indigo, we have seen mentioned amongst the earliest importations made by the English in India in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: a period anterior, probably, to the * introduction of that dye into Europe from the Spanish American colonies.

The Indigo plant is of two species: the *Sativa* and the *Agrestes*, (*cultivated and wild*) and assuredly indigenous to the tropics: yet, probably, of most genial growth between 12 degrees on each side of the equator, within which range of latitude, are situated the island of Luconia, the island of St. Domingo, Quatimala in New Mexico, and the Caraccas, where the cultivated plant flourishes with the greatest luxuriance: and whence the finest Indigos were introduced into the markets of Europe, previous to the Revolution in France.

Captain Marcus Rainsford, in his History of the Black Revolution and Empire of Hayti, says, that before the insurrection of the Blacks, there were 3160 plantations of Indigo. The population of the French part of the island of St. Domingo, was considered to be about 40,000 whites: 500,000 negro slaves, and 24,000 free people of colour. The average of exports annually, is stated by Monsieur Marbois, intendant of the colony, at £4,765,000.

Supposing that each plantation, upon an average, produced only 5000 pounds nett weight of Indigo, annually, the French part of St. Domingo must have yielded 15 millions 800 thousand pounds weight of Indigo, the

* Before this period the blue dye, and pigment used in Europe, was extracted from the plant called *woad*, indigenous to the southern parts of Europe, and denominated *Pastel* by the French, Spaniards, and Portuguese: by the Italians *Pastello*. Our rude ancestors obtained the dye from the provinces of Picardy and Normandy, in old France, and used it as a pigment, with which they stained their bodies in punctured configurations.

Perhaps from vestiges of this usage, which probably was not confined to the early inhabitants of Britain, may be derived the custom which still remains among the lower classes: and the mariners of almost every European nation, partially puncture their bodies and limbs, generally as tokens of remembrance: the uncultured, yet genuine impressions of attachment; *Amicitia et Amores signa*.

The dye obtained from *woad*, is said to be inferior in brilliancy, but not in durability of colour to that produced from the *Plant Indica*: yet, as the cultivation of the former plant may be carried to any extent in the southern parts of Europe, it is certain that the introduction of the dye which it yields, might be made to supercede the use of Indigo on the continent of Europe.

major part of which must have been introduced into the markets of Europe. Probably this account has much of exaggeration.

The manufacture of Indigo by the natives of India, must be of great antiquity. Yet the Romans had but a slender knowledge of it, or they gave an imperfect description of the dye: for it is described to be a blue stone used by dyers. *Lapis quidam Cæruleus quotuntur Tinctores*. But, among the British settlers in Bengal, the manipulation of the plant was introduced, a few years only, I believe, before the French Revolution. The first attempts were unsuccessful, and spread individual ruin among the sanguine projectors. Yet perseverance, and the effects produced by the warfare, which became general amongst the nations of Europe, soon led to success: and the first quality of Indigo, now produced by the Bengal manufacturers, is equal, I understand, to the finest Indigos from Quatimala, once so universally esteemed.

The brokers in England, I learn, assert that the manufacture of Indigo in Bengal, is fully equal to the most extended demand of the article in Europe, which from their reports, would appear to be limited to the annual quantity of *twenty thousand chests* of 300 pounds each, or six millions of pounds weight. Yet this estimate is not reconcileable with the account before given of the probable annual produce of the French Indigo plantations on the island of St. Domingo.

In 1805, there were shipped from the port of Calcutta, for the London markets, 62,000 maunds, or five millions eighty-four thousand pounds weight of Indigo. About 4000 maunds, or 3,28,000 pounds of Indigo, were shipped to the gulphs of Arabia and Persia: and about an equal quantity to America and Copenhagen. During the following year, the exportation of Indigo from Bengal, went beyond the above-mentioned quantity. So that, *communibus annis*, the average annual exportation of Indigo from Bengal, may probably be stated at 80,000 maunds, or 6,560,000 pounds weight, of which about six millions of pounds go to the London market.

I do not imagine that the quantity of Indigo hitherto exported from the coast of Coromandel to England, in one year, has much exceeded 100,000 pounds weight.

Of late years attempts have been made by the British settlers on the coast of Coromandel, in the manipulation of Indigo, and with deserved success. To the southward of this Presidency, however, a different process of manufacture has been introduced, which has excited much observation and speculative enquiry. Certainly the individual, who, with so much intelligent activity, pursued the introduction of that process, and who has brought it to such high perfection as to rival the utmost extent of perfection to

which the manufacture of Indigo in Bengal has hitherto attained, deserves well of his country, and must establish strong claims to the encouragement of government. Yet, I learn, the dyers in England, entertained at first a prejudice against the Indigo produced from the manipulation of the *dried leaves of the plant*: a prejudice which I am pleased to hear, is now rapidly dissipating, and which indeed must disappear before the test of facts.

Mungo Parke informs us that the negroes of Africa, use the fresh or the *dried leaf* indiscriminately, in the dye of their cotton cloths, with equal success. The following is the account he gives of the process they observe.

"The women dye the cotton cloth of a rich and lasting blue colour, by the following simple process. The leaves of the Indigo plant, when fresh gathered, are pounded in a wooden mortar, and mixed in a large earthen jar, with a strong lye of wood ashes: chamber-lye is sometimes added. The cloth is steeped in this mixture, and allowed to remain till it has acquired the proper shade. In Kaarta and Ludamar, (the first a negro, the last a Moorish kingdom) where the Indigo plant is not plentiful, they collect the leaves and dry them in the sun; and when they wish to use them, they reduce a sufficient quantity to powder, and mix it with the lye as before mentioned. Either way the colour is very beautiful, with a fine purple gloss: and equal, in my opinion, to the best Indian or European blue!"

This simple process of dying, pursued by the Africans, is strong evidence of the fact, that the dye produced from Indigo, manipulated from the *dried leaf*, is in every respect equal to that extracted from Indigo made from the fresh leaf. Moreover, the natives of India have, probably, from time immemorial, made Indigo in their simple way, from the dried leaf, and since they use that Indigo as a dye, they must have known from experience, that it produced a colour equal in brilliancy and quality, to what Indigo, made by a different process, could produce.

I apprehend, however, a more permanent cause will soon produce that effect on the price of Indigo from British India, in the London market. I allude to the intercourse already opened between Great Britain and the Spanish colonies of America, the progress of which must necessarily bring into activity, that portion of individual industry, which was formerly so successfully occupied in the manufacture of the fine Indigos of Quatimala and the Caracacas. The introduction of those Indigos into the London market, cannot fail to produce that effect. Let it be remembered, also, that the high prices which Bengal Indigo has borne in that market, were not the mercantile prices, but the transitory,

casual, and extravagant rise produced by monopoly: for, in times of peace, the finest Indigos of Quatimala, have scarcely ever been known to produce more than 8s. the pound; whereas, the Bengal Indigo has gone as high as 13 shillings the pound.

It will behove, therefore, the British manufacturer of Indigo in India, to confine his views to a more limited produce, and to an *improvement in the quality*, as far as it can be extended, in order to enable him to compete with the Spanish manufacturer at the same markets. This observation applies more particularly to the manipulation in Bengal, where, I learn, the leaf does not produce the finer sorts of Indigo, so successfully as the southern process generally yields. The advantages of manufacture, are, I believe, more certain and permanent from the manipulation of the dried than from that of the *fresh leaf*. If this observation be correct, and I believe, facts are not wanting to support it, the obvious inference must be, that in proportion as the manipulation of Indigo from the dried leaf, producing Indigo of the first qualities, extends on this coast, the inferior sorts of Indigo produced from the manipulation of the fresh leaf, must be displaced in the London markets, where only the superior qualities can vie with foreign competitions.

MERCATOR.

Madras, Dec. 22, 1810.

FALL OF STONES FROM THE HEAVENS.

THE following contains several particulars by which it is distinguished from other narratives of similar occurrences. The slow motion and feeble *impetus* of these stones, is remarkable: as also is the *coolness* of these subjects. These two particulars seem to be related to each other. These stones, it should appear, were part of a larger mass, though that mass was not discovered. With this conjecture agree their size, motion, and temperature.

“The Rajah of Punganoor, in whose country the phenomena occurred, accompanied me in the most obliging manner, to the village of Sauda Pillay, near which the stones fell, there were only two persons who saw them fall, both were sent for, I accompanied them to both places.—The first stone fell on flat ground near the bed of a tank, where there was scarcely a stone to be seen, and though the ground was soft, it *had fallen with so little impetus, as not to have been entirely under the surface, and it was easily taken out.*—The account the first man gave is nearly as follows—when at work weeding in

the field about four o'clock in the afternoon on the 8th August 1810, he heard a loud noise, resembling so much the sound of cannon, that he imagined it was the English gentleman, Mr. Clode (surveying in that neighbourhood) firing guns—on looking up, he saw smoke, from which issued three bodies in different directions, one a dark coloured body over his head quickly descending with smoke and a strong smell of gun-powder, which terrified him so much that he fell on his face, when he heard the stone fall near him; it fell within six feet where he lay—he continued so strongly under the influence of fear, that he remained in that position about twenty minutes, on recovering, he continued near the spot, and desired the first person who came up to call the Sircar servants, to whom he related the above circumstance, and pointed out the stone.—As the stone had fallen on cultivated land, it was not broken, it was completely covered with a black bituminous-like substance.—The head Peon of the village broke off a piece; the other parts I could not trace with every assistance from the Rajah and the offer of money.—As it became a matter of some importance to ascertain the shape and size of the stone, I desired the man who found it, to retire and make a fac-simile in clay; when the model was produced to the Sircar servants and inhabitants who had seen the stone, they instantly acknowledged the accuracy with which it was made.—It is between four and five inches long, two in thickness, and the shape of an irregular cube; he said the stone was *warm* when taken up, *about as warm as the boiled milk the natives drink.* The noise that accompanied the fall of the stone from the first observation of the reports till it fell, was a whirring noise, which he described by *bhurr bhurr.*—No noise was heard previously to the reports, which were three or four in succession, admitting Mr. Clode who heard them distinctly counting two between each, they were like the reports of a cannon, and as distinct. These reports were also heard by the Rajah of Punganoor, at the distance of about seven miles in a straight line.

“Another stone fell within twenty yards of a traveller, north of the former, at a distance, as measured by Mr. Clode, of nine thousand feet, accompanied, as the man said, by the same noise of cannon, and a *hissing noise* as he expressed it, as of a kite dashing at its prey—he saw it descending of a black colour, and accompanied by a strong smell of gun-powder. The size must have greatly exceeded the former. Some is now in my possession, and a piece with the Rajah of Punganoor—I saw the spot where it fell, which is hard gravelly ground, two stones nearly round, lying close together, one about six inches, the other about four inches, were dislodged

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VOL. X. [Lit. Pan. August 1811.]

by its fall, by which it was broken into many pieces. The man went up to this a few minutes after it fell, and said it was *not hot*, he thought preternaturally *cold*—the hole made in the ground, was about fourteen inches by ten broad and seven deep, but whether this was caused by the fall of the stone, or had previously existed from three stones placed together on that spot, could not be ascertained. This man was so much agitated from being questioned before the Rajah, myself, and Mr. Clode, that he could not answer to questions distinctly, and therefore his saying the stone was *cold*, while the other man said his was *warm*, leaves a doubt of the correctness of his recollection, more than a month having elapsed from the time, or this difference in the relation may imply that no great heat existed in any of the stones.

“ Another stone was said to have fallen in an opposite direction, but no vestige of it could be discovered, the country is very mountainous, and the place where the third stone is supposed to have fallen, little frequented.

“ No meteor was seen, yet there is reason to suppose the stones were accompanied by one—it might have been obscured, or rather rendered invisible, by the sun's influence; the sun was then bright, the sky serene, and nothing, at that time, indicated any change in the atmosphere. What was the probable cause of the whirling or hissing noise, that of a body passing rapidly through the air, particularly noticed by Mr. Clode, about two miles from one stone and three from another, who heard a noise like the passing of a flock of teal, i. e. of a large shot through the air. This could not arise from the velocity with which the stones passed through the air, had this been great, a stone of four inches could not have been seen. I cannot conclude this subject without noticing a most interesting circumstance, which has probably not escaped your observation—I mean the exact resemblance these stones bear to those which fell near Benares, and noticed in the Asiatic Annual Register for 1802. Mr. Williams's description conveys a most accurate picture of the stone in your possession.

(Signed) “ A STEWART.”

Chittoor, Oct. 27, 1810.

Sanda Pillay is 2427 feet above the level of the sea, and in longitude, 78. 44. 51. east, and latitude, 13. 26. 17. north, as ascertained by Mr. Clode.

The shower of stones near Agen, 24th July 1790, was preceded by a bright ball of fire traversing the Heavens with great rapidity, which loudly exploded, leaving behind it a train of light which lasted above fifty seconds, and some of the falling matter fell in

a soft or half melted state, such as fell on straws; adhered to them, so as not to be easily separated.

On the 13th December 1801, about five minutes after sunset, a ball of fire, resembling a rocket, descended rapidly in an oblique straight line, a space of about 15 degrees, from its first appearance and last explosion, it left a luminous tract, which for some minutes remained in all the brilliancy of a furnace white heat, or rather a plate of polished silver, from which the sun's rays are reflected: it then fell into a zig-zag, less sharp than forked lightning, the extremities bending towards each other, so that in half an hour, it appeared, on light failing, like the circumference of a cloud of a luminous red colour—it filled the mind with something more material than fire, which explodes, and is instantaneously extinguished, as is the case with most meteors—such were the phenomena recorded by Dr. Anderson.

Throughout the whole space of this luminous tract, though fallen into zig-zags, no break appeared, it seemed of a tenacious nature, and its falling into zig-zags, indicated a still great presence of the electric fluid.

The permanence of the brilliant meteor of Dec. 13, 1801, is greatly illustrated by the history of that seen from Augsburg and Lauzanne, given under the articles of those towns, in our last. It is well worth while to compare the two accounts, and the rather, as they were both observed by philosophic men, who recorded the particulars while fresh in their observation. A principal utility of such records is the comparison they afford; from which we trace the similarity or dissimilarity of such (and other) interesting phenomena.

ORIENTAL ANECDOTE.

As a woman was walking, a man looked at her and followed her. The woman said, “ Why do you follow me ? ” He answered, “ Because I have fallen in love with you.” The woman said, “ Why are you in love with me ? my sister is much handsomer, she is coming after me, go and make love to her.” — The man turned back, and saw a woman with an ugly face; being greatly displeased, he returned to the first woman and said, “ Why did you tell me a story ? ” — The woman answered, “ Neither did you speak the truth, for if you are in love with me, why did you go after another woman ? ” The man was confounded.

SUPPRESSION OF THE CHINESE PIRATES.

In our last we gave a particular account of the state of public opinion in the interior provinces of China, with some references, also, to the power of the Pirates on the coast, and their connexion with the revolutionists in the Northern Provinces. Happily for the Southern coast of China the Pirates have met with a check, if not with destruction by the interposition of an European power. This event though alluded to has not been fully stated in our pages: we therefore accept the present opportunity of relating the particulars of that service, for which the empire of "the heaven under" has been obliged to a handful of foreigners, settled on its shores.

A particular account of the interference of the Portuguese, and their operations against the Pirates, transmitted by a gentleman resident at Macao.

"At length the government of Canton frankly acknowledged their inability to subdue the Pirates, whose fleets amounted to between 3 and 400 war boats or junks, armed with from 12 to 20 guns each, and from 50 to 200 men, infesting the sea coasts and canals that water this province.

"Their steps were marked with wanton barbarity, sparing neither age nor sex; old men, and women, and children, were indiscriminately butchered. These enormities called for the exertions of the Chinese government. A fleet of upwards of 40 sail of junks, carrying from 15 to 20 guns each, was equipped, and sent in pursuit of the rebel fleets, but upon the very first rencontre, 28 of the imperial war junks, struck to the Pirates, and the rest saved themselves by a precipitate flight.

"The success of the pirates had the effect of increasing their numbers, fishermen and others, flocked to their standard in crowds.

"Canton itself was threatened with serious danger; and the Pirates went so far as to declare their resolution to *displace the present Tartar family from the throne of China, and to restore the empire to the ancient Chinese dynasty.* These menaces and the growing strength of the rebels, operated with full force on the fears of the Chinese government, and the Viceroy of Canton hastened to conclude a convention with the city of Macao, for the destruction of the rebel fleet.

"No sooner was the convention signed than the distinguished zeal and activity of the Dizembargador Ouvidor Miguel de Arriaga Brum da Silveira, were successfully called into action. The government was unprovided with the requisite number of ships, offi-

cers, seamen, stores, and provision: yet such were the exertions of the Dizembargador, that, in the course of five days, he had six vessels taken up, and as completely equipped, as the resources of Macao would admit, under the command in chief, of Joze Panto al Conforado d'Azevedo e Souza, Captain of Artillery.

Names.	Guns.	Men.
Inconquistavel.....	26	180
Pallas.....	24	160
Indiana.....	18	120
Bellisario.....	18	120
St. Miguel.....	16	100
Brig Princess Carlotta..	16	100
Total.....	118	780

"The chief deficiency of this little squadron was in shot, and other naval stores. Application was made for a supply of these essential articles, to the Honorable English East India Company's Supra Cargoes, at Canton. The Select Committee acquiesced in the request; and the requisite stores, ammunition, &c. were supplied from the Company's ships, with a liberality peculiar to the English, and in conformity to the friendship and alliance subsisting between that nation and the Portuguese.

"The Macao squadron being thus enabled to put to sea in a state of complete efficiency was joined by sixty war junks of the imperial Chinese fleet. The Pirates fled at the approach of the confederate fleet, but in many instances they were obliged to come to action; and in all these rencontres they were defeated with considerable loss: the brunt of the different actions fell upon the Portuguese, who derived little or no assistance from their allies. Harrassed by this species of warfare, Quaa-pou-ghay, one of the Pirate chiefs, made a proposition, in the course of January, to surrender himself and his fleet, consisting of about 100 junks and 8000 men: his terms of surrender were accepted.

"In February a negotiation was opened between the Viceroy of Canton and the Pirate chiefs, for their surrender; which after some weeks was broke off. Hostilities were then renewed by the Portuguese with their former activity, and the Pirates in consequence, found themselves reduced to great difficulties; they were pursued into the canals and recesses, and often forced to abandon their boats. At length, on the 12th of April, the Portuguese squadron so manœuvred as to cut off the retreat of the grand Pirate fleet, commanded by A-juo-Chay, the most daring of their leaders, who seeing no possibility of escape, judged it prudent to treat for his surrender. Advice was instantly forwarded to the Viceroy of Canton, who forthwith repaired to Hiansang, where he was met by M. Arriaga: the propositions from the Pirates

were fully considered. The high and honourable character of Miguel de Arriaga, commanded unbounded confidence, and both the Viceroy and the Pirate chiefs, left to him the adjustment of the whole affair. In three days every point was settled, a general amnesty was granted to the Pirates, and their whole fleet, consisting of upwards of 270 war junks, 16,000 young men, 5000 women, armed with 1200 pieces of ordnance, besides small arms, surrendered, and were delivered up to the Viceroy. Thus terminated the system of Piracy, which has been the scourge of China, these last twenty years.

"On the 21st April, Miguel Arriaga returned to Macao, and on the following day the six Portuguese cruisers, entered the harbour, amidst the acclamations of the people. Salutes were fired from the ships and forts. The bells were rung, and a *Te Deum* was celebrated as a thanksgiving for the happy issue of the expedition."

PROPHECY, RECENT AMONG THE HINDOOS.

It would be wonderful if any of the delusions which are known among us in England were unknown in India, where every thing invites to the affectation of superior, and even supernatural powers. The *soi-disant* possession of the spirit of prophecy, therefore, it may be expected should be found in full vigour among a superstitious and ignorant people. If we have our Brothers, and our Joanna Southcott, with others less known to the public, there can be no wonder that Hindostan should have its Predictors and Seers.

As this prophecy contains good news, and as its fulfilment is so near at hand, we deem it an act of duty to acquaint our readers with the near approach of their happiness. Scarcely will the current year be expired 'ere the blissful era begins. We advise all to prepare for this glorious state: but to our own readers especially we wish every joy, in the prospect, and shall certainly rejoice in the realizing of this most interesting event. Happy shall we be to announce the marvellous qualities of the prevailing *Satya-yuga*: with the "perfect health and happiness" of all mankind.

Another word on the language of this prophecy. It appears to be a transcript of the ancient diction in which such important discoveries have been made known from time immemorial: and it fully justifies in our humble judgment, the oracular figures, and astrological references of the profoundly learned practitioners of this divine art in the West.

Translation of the Hindoo Prophecy.

The most express intelligence of an Invisible Speaker from the abode of understanding, is thus published. That the following prediction inscribed by the Secretary of Heaven on a Golden Tablet, descended into the custody of a *Brâhman*, a *Bâhmachari* (1) versed in the mysteries of the godhead, an inhabitant of *Benares*, in the year 1867 *Sambat* (2) for the information and preservation of mankind. That on the 20th of the month *Mâgha* (3) in the year 1868 *Sambat*; when the moon is in *Rêvati* (4) when the *Yoga* will be *Ayushman* (5) and *Min Lagan* (6) when six *Ghâris* of the day have elapsed in the *Gali yôga* the qualities of the *Satya-yuga* (7) will obtain, and this happy state will continue for 12,000 years. The natural life of man will be 150 years, and all mankind will remain in perfect health and happiness. The influence of three *Nacshatras* will extend over the twelve months (8) In that same year an *Avatâr* celebrated in the *Vêdas* will be produced in the house of *Chandravansi*. (9) To this the *Vêdas* and *Purânas* bear testimony. In that same year, one day there will be an earthquake which will last one *Pahr*, or eight *Ghâris* (10) during which the Heavens will be agitated. Whoever shall fix his mind on the Supreme Being will then remain in safety; but whoever disbelieves this revelation will then perish in the general convulsion. Whoever shall publish to all mankind this glorious news, great will be his reward.

(1). One of the four *ashramas* or modes of life adopted by *Hindoos*:—he devotes his life to religious exercises, austerity and celibacy.

(2). The æra of *Viaramadittira*. The year described is the present one, and will expire in March next, when the sun enters Aries.

(3). Corresponding to December 1811, and January 1812.

(4). The 28th and last of the *Nacshatras* or Lunar mansions of the *Hindûs*. Its principal star is *Piscium*.

(5). The third *yôga*. The *yoga* is nothing else than a mode of indicting the sum of the Longitudes of the Sun and Moon.

(6). That is when the Moon is rising in *Pisces*.

(7). The *Satya-yuga* is the golden and the *Cali-yuga* the iron age of the *Hindûs*.

(8). The meaning of this passage is obscure. Probably three of the lunar mansions have a more benign influence than any of the others, and that influence is to be uninterrupted.

(9). Lunar Race.

(10). Three hours twelve minutes.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

Destructive Storms on the Continent.

In our last we gave an account of damages done by storms in various parts of England, especially in the western counties. The storms, it appears, extended their progress to the Continent, or were, in some manner, the causes of storms, which have desolated sundry towns on the Continent, as appears by the dates annexed to the history of them. For this reason we have somewhat departed, on this subject, from our usual order of arrangement, and have brought together several accounts received from the places visited. If our communication with the Continent were more open, we doubt not but we might trace this phenomenon still further East, by the destruction that has marked its course. [For some ideas on this subject, compare Panorama, Vol. 11. p. 191-194.]

Storm.—Paris, June 1. At three o'clock this afternoon the thermometer of M. Chevalier the engineer marking 21° [Reaumur], and after a fine morning, a storm formed itself in the north-west, and in a few moments burst on the capital with great violence. The lightning flashed without intermission, and the thunder rolled during more than half an hour. The rain fell in torrents, mingled with hail stones an inch in diameter. The wind was also extremely impetuous. Thousands of windows are broken; and many roofs are damaged. All the bell glasses, and others in the gardens in the track of the storm are broken. The gardens of the Tuilleries and of the Luxembourg were almost instantly covered with leaves and branches; entire trees have been broken off, or torn up by the roots. In the Palais Royal the wind stripped off the shingle coverings from the galleries, and the water overflowed many of the shops. The storm was also destructive in the plain of Mont Rouge; and at St. Germain-en-Laye. Passing rapidly over Nanterre, Neuilly, the cloud burst on Passy, where every window in the houses was broken. In the Champs Elysées, and in the Tuilleries, trees of uncommon size were rent and broken by the wind: the orange trees have suffered greatly from the sharp angles of the hail, and the garden resembled a vast lake. The rain made its way in many places where the hail had broken the skylights: in the Panoramas, &c. Coaches were overset; and several drivers have had their legs broken by such accidents.

Storm.—Versailles. At Jouy the whole harvest is annihilated. The manufactory

of M. Oberkampf suffered greatly:—two thousand pieces of cloth spread on the grass were damaged; most of them so considerably as to be unsaleable: the loss sustained by this manufacturer is estimated at 100,000 francs, exclusive of five thousand panes of glass broken to pieces. At Meudon fifteen thousand panes of glass in the palace were broken: the grain, the vines, the pulse, and the fruits destroyed: many of the hail-stones were the size of a hen's egg. The loss amounts to 200,000 francs.

Storm.—Rotterdam, May 27. The Romans anciently had their lucky and unlucky days: the latter they marked with black. We too may mark with black on the part of this city, the 26th of May. The whole of Maesland was ravaged by a storm, to which the memory of man recollects no equal in this country. The hail, which fell on the city during about 16 minutes, has universally destroyed the glass in the windows of the houses; and especially all the green houses, and hot houses, which are in such high favour in Holland. Several pieces of this hail were upwards of four inches in circumference. The damage done is incalculable.

Storm.—The beautiful and extensive village of Trebast, and the town of Culmbach: are almost destroyed by storms and floodings which happened May 21. A torrent by running between the two parts of the village, formed so deep a ravine, that the inhabitants were obliged to use ladders to form a communication. The town is loaded with mud and stones brought into it by the stream to above 60,000 waggon loads. All around, the gardens and lands are equally loaded; and misery and desolation surrounds the whole.

Storm.—Grossen Hehlen (a league distant from Celle) June 1. On the 26th of May, a house in this village was twice struck by lightning. It was instantly in flames; and before assistance could be procured the fire had spread to the surrounding buildings. The loss is, three houses, 14 to 16 barns and stables, 2 horses, 19 horned cattle, 23 hogs, several sheep, the whole of the poultry, and almost all the property, in general. An old man 72 years of age died of his burns received in endeavouring to save a part of the property of his two unmarried daughters.

Storm.—Rantzau (in Holstein) June 3: In the memory of man, never was seen so destructive a storm as that which took place here yesterday (June 2). Not a single pane of glass remains unbroken in the mansion and houses of the town of Bramstedt. The fields were covered in an instant, a foot deep, with hailstones the size of a pigeon's egg, and most of them weighing two ounces. The growing crops and the garden vegetables are destroyed to a great distance, and the fruits

are beat off the trees. The country presents to-day nothing but the appearance of a desert; and tokens of ravage by the most furious hurricane.

The prodigious power and extent of the cold in the upper regions of the atmosphere, by which so powerful freezing effects were exerted, demands especial notice. The lower strata of air were warm, or at least mild, on the days marked; but probably a violent and continued tide of air in the higher strata, flowing from the North, might be the original cause of these storms, which have been so heavily felt over a great extent of country.

AMERICA, NORTH.

Ci-devant French General become an American Citizen.—New York, May 11.—On the 7th instant, we are informed, that General Moreau appeared in the Circuit Court of the United States, now sitting for the Pennsylvania District, and declared his intention to become a Citizen of the United States, agreeably to the act of Congress on that subject, and complied with the forms required for that purpose. We are happy in the prospect of permanently retaining among us a citizen so deservedly celebrated.

List of the Navy of the United States:—

Frigates.		guns.	
President.....	44	Congress	36
Constitution	44	Boston.....	32
United States	44	Essex	32
Chesapeake	36	Adams.....	36
New York	36	John Adams.....	22
Constellation	36	Sloop of War, Wasp	16
Brigs.		guns.	
Syren	16	Hornet	16
Argus	16	Vixen	12
Oncider	16	Nautilus.....	12

Schooners.

Enterprise... 12 | Feret... 12 | Revenge... 12
170 gun-boats, and the Vengeance, Spitfire, Ætna, and Vesuvius bombs.

AUSTRIA.

Gold Mines.—Vienna, May 29. The gold mines lately discovered are not in Hungary, as has been reported, but in Transylvania. They are near the estate of the Baron Milburg; who possesses very valuable mines, by means of which the discovery of these new ones was greatly facilitated. Those now discovered will be wrought on account of his majesty; and there is every reason to believe that they will prove very abundant.

State of Commerce.—Vienna, June 6. The Easter fair is finished, and has been pretty good. Most business has been done in cloths and cottons. Only small quantities of

those goods are left, although they got up to very high prices. The woollen goods were sold even before the fair begun. Colonial merchandize was at a price so very high, that scarcely any thing was done in that way. Less than usual was transacted in productions of Russia and Poland.

Financial Difficulties.—Vienna, June 5. The repairs of the fortifications are suspended: the state of the finances forbids such exertions.

Course of Exchange.—Vienna, June 1. Exchange on Augsburg was yesterday 1188 florins in bank bills for 100 in cash.

June 22.—Our bank paper is this day, at 1453 florins for 100 in cash.

Vienna, June 27. Course of Exchange on Augsburg.

June 18.....2574

19.....267

21.....281½

22.....303½

Statistics of Galicia.—Vienna, May 27. According to the last examination made in Galicia, there were reckoned 80 cities; 163 towns; and 5,384 villages. The population amounted to 3,309,815 souls; including strangers. The number of nobles is 24,640: that of ecclesiastics is 4,155: that of public functionaries is 3,482: that of tradesmen and artisans is 16,533: that of peasants is 315,471: the Jews amount to 168,255. The cattle are enumerated at 214,962 horses: 52 mules: 510,758 bullocks: 527,519 cows: and 381,108 sheep.

Glauber's Salts, new Mode of making.—Prague, June 25. Professor Francis Schmidt of this city, has found a mean of manufacturing the sulphuric salt called Glauber's Salt on a large scale, as an article for exportation. His process is very simple, and so cheap that he can sell his products for half the usual price. It is now employed by the druggists of Prague in chemistry, as formerly they employed sal ammoniac.

BAVARIA.

Deaths among the pensioned Clergy.—Munich, May 24. It is remarked that since the secularization of the regular clergy in the kingdom of Bavaria, there have died *thirty-three* princes, bishops, prelates, and pensioned abbesses.

CHINA: CHINESE TARTARY.

A new Usurper; King of Tartary.—It is stated in a German paper, on the authority of some merchants who have arrived at Moscow, from China, that an adventurer, named Baghvan-Ho, has recently collected a number of followers in Grand Tartary, and has induced them, in conjunction with several wandering tribes of Mingals, to submit to his authority in the double character of prince and pontiff. His followers believing him to

be possessed of supernatural power, profess the most ardent devotion to his will; and their conduct on several occasions, when attacked by other tribes, was characterized by all that zeal which marks the adherents of a new religion. The caravans which traverse the desert inland pay him tribute, though escorted by Chinese or Russian soldiers. The merchants who were introduced to him fell prostrate at the threshold of his tent, and remained in that posture during the audience; he spoke to them in four languages, and was courteous in his manners. The Chinese governor of Nayman, not daring to attack him, lately sent some individuals in his confidence, with presents, and orders to learn his views, resources, &c. Baghyvan-Ho, at this audience, assumed the title of King of Tartary, and made a pompous display of his followers, about 60,000 of whom were armed with bows and arrows, lances, and indifferent guns. To shew the influence he possessed over them, he made a signal, and 100 voluntarily embraced death, by stabbing themselves to the heart. The Chinese government alarmed at the proximity of this aspiring chieftain, was strengthening the frontier garrisons, and taking other measures of precaution against the consolidation of a power, which not only threatened the independence of the country, but menaced the extinction of the present dynasty.

Failures among the Hong Merchants.—It appears that more failures have taken place amongst the Hong Merchants, and that scarcely more than two remain who can be depended on. Comp. Vol. VIII. p. 1374.

DENMARK.

Cultivation of Madder encouraged.—Copenhagen, June 4. His Majesty has permitted leave of absence for one year to soldiers in his army, who understand the cultivation of madder; in order that they may assist in the planting of that important article in Jutland. Huberts from 40 to 50,000 rix-dollars have gone out of the Kingdom in payment for madder of foreign growth.

FRANCE.

Cloth made of Aloe Leaves.—Paris, June 20. A peculiar kind of stuff for pantaloons has made its appearance here: it is painted or dyed, and is admirable at least for its rarity. All Paris perhaps does not contain ten pieces. It is woven of the *filaments of the leaves of the aloe*. Its colour is that of the *finger nail of a fine lady*; that is to say, between rose tint and delicate blue. O! how charming!—How gallant!—How beautiful!—How interesting!—The happy wearers of these new-fashioned new-coloured novelties in dress and decoration, value them at much beyond what the Emperor and King values his crown!

Hair cut and cropped: à l'Enfant; à la Mode des Colons Américains.—A word on the fashionableness of haircutting and cropping. Vanity is the moving principle. One day they are thick and bushy! another day,—but first examine the thermometer,—they are spare, thin, and cut close in front:—frizzled behind:—this mode is called *à l'enfant*:—it is charming, fanciful, and *darling*. If it happens that a part of the smaller hairs on the nape of the neck stick out in thin and slender rats'-tails,—this is no longer *à l'Anglaise* (which is all the rage, at Paris), but *à la mode des colons Américains*:—as it is entitled by the really learned and most judicious. These miniatures of tails are now a mark of the *suprême bon genre*. They are rare in the *Jardin Tu c*, scarcely known in the *Luxembourg*; but they swarm, and are in high vogue at Tortoni's, at Coblentz, and along the whole length of the *Boulevard Italien*.

Negro Society: à la Mode de Paris.—There is in this city a society which differs from all others as *black differs from white*. It is composed exclusively of all the *negroes* of the capital:—they assemble on Sundays in a house of the *faubourg Poissonnière*. There this variety of the human species renews in its amusements the affectionate remembrance of its native land. Their dances, grotesque and rude, are executed to the music of the *galoubet* and *tambourin*; and the spectators form a circle to admire the dance of the *Tchika*, as in our saloons to admire the *gavotte*. The language, the manners, and if one may be allowed to say as much, the very odour of this singular society, transports us to the coast of Guinea, or to the West-Indies:—unfortunately the complexion of the hostess, a *blanchisseuse* of the *rue Coquenard*, violates the deception; and still more unfortunately the street is a *véritable rue de Paris*. The *danseurs* and *danceuses* regale themselves with the nearest possible imitations of the beverages and viands of their country: with maize, potatoes, rum, and other delicacies. Their enjoyments over, they return to their respective masters, free from all dread of the lash of the overseer.

GERMANY.

The Flying Taylor.—Ulm, June 1.—The promised attempt at flying by the tailor, Burlinger, with the wings he had made, did not prove successful. He placed himself on the walls of this town, at the edge of the Danube, for the purpose of flying over that river; but no sooner had he leaped from the wall, than one of his wings broke, and he fell into the water. He must have been drowned had not some boats gone to his assistance.

Literary Prodigy.—The following account is extracted from the *Moniteur* of May 28.—Göttingen, May 20.—For these eight months we have had among the students of our university, a boy ten years and a half old, who is a real phenomenon. The name of this young *savant* is Charles Witte. He understands the languages, history, geography, and literature, as well ancient as modern: at the age of eight years he possessed, besides his mother-tongue, Greek, Latin, French, English, and Italian, to such a degree of perfection, that he could not only translate currently, the *Eneid* of Virgil, and the *Iliad* of Homer, but could besides speak, with an astonishing facility, all the living languages which have been just mentioned. Of this, the last year gave such satisfactory proofs in a public examination, which he underwent at the University of Leipsick, that that Body honoured him with the following diploma:

Alme Universitatis Lipsiensis Rectore Carolo Gottlob Kühnio, etc. etc.

Carolus Witte Lochaviensis puer IX. annorum.

Propter præmaturam ætatemque in iis quibus non puerilis, sed adolescentium ætas imbui solet, solertiam; potissimam verò linguarum antiquarum græcæ ac latinæ, item recentiorum franco-gallicæ, anglicæ, etruscæ, notitiam haud vulgarem, quam a nemine nisi à patre Carolo Henrico Godofredo unico et solo præceptore accepit.

Exemplo planè singulari non modo alto Philyræ (Leipsick) insertum, serum etiam datâ fide, civibus Academiæ nostræ adscriptus est.

Till his arrival at Göttingen, this child had no other instructor than his father, the clergyman Witte. The King of Westphalia, desirous that he should continue to direct the studies of his son to their termination, has granted him a pension, which has enabled him to quit his pastoral functions, and to accompany his pupil to our university. The young Witte is now studying philosophy: he is engaged in a course of mathematics, physics, and metaphysics, and shews the most happy disposition for all the sciences.

Servitude.—Darmstadt, June 6. The Grand Duke by an edict, dated May 25, abolished personal servitude in the two provinces of Starkenburgh and Hasse:—to commence from the month of June 1813.—As follows:—

We Louis, by the Grace of God, Duke of Hesse, &c., convinced that personal servitude which still subsists in our two provinces of Starkenburgh and Hesse, and which we have abolished in our duchy of Westphalia, is inconsistent with the temper of the times and the title of citizen of the state, which we acknowledge in all our faithful subjects, our will is by abolishing it, to give them a new proof of our paternal benevolence.

But whereas the feudal lords would be thereby deprived of a useful right which they

have lawfully acquired, and our revenues also would suffer a loss, which we could compensate in no other way, than by contributions laid on our faithful subjects, we consider it but as equitable that those persons who are free from personal servitude, and who alone obtain great advantages from this suppression, shall be bound to effect in favour of the feudal lords, a proper indemnity, &c.

As the base of this indemnity, shall be taken the medium or average of the revenue which the feudal lords have derived from the personal servitude of their vassals during the last twenty years; which average multiplied by twenty shall be fixed as the capital, which the persons, so freed from personal servitude shall pay to their feudal lords, within the term of five years, by five equal payments.

INDIES, EAST.

Valuable Ship burst by spontaneous Ignition.—[Compare Panorama, Vol. V. p. 135. VII. p. 117.]

Letter, dated 2d August, 1810, by the Committee appointed to investigate the causes of the loss by fire, of the Honorable Company's Ship Earl Camden.

We entered upon this enquiry, with an anxious zeal, to trace the cause of so melancholy an event, impelled, not only by a sense of duty, in prosecution of your instructions, but by every consideration of feeling and humanity, to discover, if possible, the source of a calamity, the most dreadful, to which a maritime life is exposed.

It is, therefore, with great concern, that we close our proceedings, without having been able to arrive at a conclusion, unmixed with doubt, as to the origin of this sudden and destructive conflagration.

But although no positive proof could be obtained of the cause of this melancholy event, there are, nevertheless, circumstances that have developed themselves in the course of our enquiry, to which, if we apply the information acquired from respectable chemical authority, in treating on voluntary combustion, we cannot help attaching all the force of the strongest presumptive evidence, that they were the exciting causes of the loss of this valuable ship.

From the evidence before us, it appears, that the fire broke out on the larboard side of the gun-room; that linseed oil (that is paint oil) and spirits of turpentine, were kept in the gun-room, after that part of the ship had been stowed with cotton; that these combustible articles were deposited on the transoms and cills of gun-room ports, that the gunner and his mate were in the habit of repairing to them, to replenish their paint buckets, while they were engaged in the task of painting the ship; that the light, to guide them,

proceeded from a glass bull's eye in each gun-room port; and that the gunner always went and returned on the larboard side, on which the fire originated.

From these facts, we are irresistibly led to the following inferences:—First, that oil has accidentally been spilled in replenishing the paint buckets, and that, with the inclination of the ship, it has run forward among the cotton.—Secondly, that in conveying the replenished paint buckets along the larboard side of the gun-room, paint has been accidentally spilled on the bales.—Lastly, that the oil, absorbed by the gunny of the bales, produced the spontaneous ignition; and that, upon the communication of the current of air, from the gun-room scuttle and the scuttles cut in the deck, it burst forth into irresistible conflagration.

Having satisfied our minds, as to the cause of the loss of the Camden, we are naturally induced, in this part of our report, to suggest such measures of prevention as appear to us necessary to avert from the Honorable Company's shipping, the recurrence of so dreadful an evil.

We therefore proceed to recommend, that it be a standing regulation, that, before a bale of cotton shall be shipped, oil, oil paints, and spirits of turpentine, shall be removed from the orlop deck, to a proper place of security on the poop, and that the commander shall in writing report to the Superintendent of Marine, such removal.

That no fire shall be allowed, for any purpose, in any boat conveying cotton.

That no light shall on any pretence, be allowed to go into the hold, or on the orlop, during the stowage of cotton.

That no natives of India, shall be allowed to go into the hold, or on the orlop, during the receipt of a cotton cargo.

That no work shall be allowed in the hold, or on the orlop, after six o'clock.

That within a quarter of an hour of the conclusion of the day's work, all the officers in the ship, shall be in the hold, and shall see the seamen up before them, and personally attend the laying on of the hatches and scuttles, the keys of which shall be invariably kept by the commanding officer.

An instance occurred of ignition from the friction of the iron screw, on the Samson's post, after screwing a bale near the main-hatchway, in the Camden's hold, but from the open situation in which this happened, the precautions taken immediately, and the circumspection used for some time subsequently, no further effects, we are confident, were produced than the momentary sparks deposited to. This accident should, however, induce particular caution and attention in the use of the screws in future.

The Board of Trade not having heard of

any instance, of a ship laden with cotton, at this port, sustaining accident from fire, would be glad to receive any information as to the precautions taken here for guarding ships laden with cotton against such accident.

Published by order of the Board of Trade.

Fort William, } R. C. PLOWDEN,
Oct. 19, 1810. } Act. Secretary.

The following Caution, on the same subject, has lately been circulated in England.

Caution to Woollen Manufacturers.—It is not generally known, that flocks mixed with currier's oil will take fire, and more especially at this season of the year. It is now ascertained, that a late unfortunate fire at Logmore mills near Stroud, was occasioned by a quantity of this waste being left on the floor.

* * In consequence of the frequency of these destructive accidents among our shipping, in India especially, we have some intention of reviving the history of the experiments made at Petersburg, on the subject of spontaneous ignition; although they ought to be, by this time, generally known in our Navy.

Façon de parler, à la Française, in the language of Gen. De Caen, in the Mauritius.

—It is well known to our readers, that for a short time, the French flag was triumphant at the Mauritius; the British squadron being greatly reduced by capture and destruction, though it speedily recovered its superiority, and the Island of Mauritius was taken with little loss, by the British. During the interval, Gen. De Caen published accounts of the combat and victory; with an address to the population of the island under his government. To our regret they are too long for our insertion: but as parts of them are sublime instances of French vanity; and as the issue is beyond uncertainty, we extract a few paragraphs, by way of instancing to what confidence the language of French commanders is entitled while in exultation. It is our lot to know that the present is but a specimen of the general proficiency of the *Etudiants* in the Buonapartean school.

He thus describes his adversaries, the British. —“During their incursions, they dispersed in considerable numbers a proclamation, a striking instance at once of the venal genius of the nation which dictated it. Gold! their only means of seduction! Gold! to purchase French Honor! Gold! with which to decide warriors, administrators, and faithful colonists, to devote themselves to infamy. How ill did they appreciate their enemies, and how differently would they have judged of them, had they been witnesses of the noble enthusiasm which animated them, when as-

sembled by their general, in the Field of Mars, on the 25th of August, to renew their own oath of fidelity to their monarch, and their country, *they seemed to summon by their cries the day of battle, and implore the enemy to be less dilatory in the execution of their plan of attack.*

The Captain General, during this august ceremony, required no new proofs of the attachment which the colony had sworn to him, and in the *speeches full of fire*, which he made to them, it was easy to penetrate, how sensibly he felt so many testimonies of confidence and devotedness.

The immense advantages which may result from this success to our arms, superior to all, which, for some time past, have graced the Navy of France, are easy to be comprehended. The enemy disconcerted in his projects, has no more than two frigates remaining before our island; which cannot be expected to stand before our victorious ships. The transports which they are sending from India, and from the Cape, *come voluntarily to resign themselves up to our cruisers.* Three have already fallen into our hands. Three armed packets have undergone the same fate.

Two thousand prisoners are confined in our prisons, and will carry with them to the Cape, to India, and even to England, the recital of their own disasters. A general, and more than 50 officers of all ranks, are turned from their destination, and are placed at the disposal of the Captain General, with six captains of ships and frigates, and a numerous collection of Sea officers. Thus he who was desirous from the place of his government either to frighten or seduce us, is frightened in his turn, lest our frigates when appearing on the shores of his isle, may awaken in the breasts of the brave people who inhabit it, the love of their sovereign and of their country. He is afraid, that they would not follow the example he has set to the inhabitants of the Isle of France; that they might imitate their generous patriotism, in wresting from the enemy a Colony, on whose shores the efforts of the English ought to be annihilated, in the same manner, as they have failed on those of the Isle of France.

As to that, whatever may be their actual determination, he who governs them, cannot long be deceived, as to the uncertainty of his successes, and upon the facility, with which France can at any time retake this island. It is inhabited by people, who have more than once, in India, brought low the English flag, and to repeat the same, *they only wait the arrival of reinforcements of all kinds, which the GREAT NAPOLEON has promised them.*"

Hindoo Widow burning herself.—The Madras Courier of 29th January gives the following account of a *sauttie* in the vicinity of Calcutta: it is the only instance of this kind of self immolation that has occurred in the neighbourhood of Calcutta for some time:—

"Neederham Durt, a Hindoo of the Colst Cast, died on Sunday morning, after a short illness, at the age of 81 years. On his decease, his wife, who had attained her 71st year, forthwith declared her resolution to be burnt with her husband, with whom she had lived in a state of uninterrupted happiness for 60 years. Accordingly, at two o'clock of the day of her husband's decease, she was placed in a palankeen, being too infirm to walk, and borne with the body of her husband to Cossypore, where the cheeta, or funeral pile, had been prepared. After ablution in the Hooghly, and the usual Braminical ceremonies, she was laid upon the pile, her right arm passing under her husband's neck; the signal being given, her son applied the lighted torch, the pile caught the flames, and the pious widow was placed beyond the reach of suffering."

Political Management to quiet the pretensions of Rivals to the Hand of a Princess.—Perhaps the most important political event, which has lately occurred in Hindoostan, is the death of the Princess of Oudipore by poison; a catastrophe, which, however revolting to human nature, but too closely corresponds with the ordinary course of Asiatic history. This lady, it seems, had for some years before been the great source of contention and discord, among the Rajpoot states. The family of the Rana of Oudipore, being accounted more ancient and honorable than that of any other Hindoo prince, his alliance was naturally sought by the neighbouring potentates of Jaypore and Joudpore, who both aspired to the hand of the Princess. The rivalry of these two Rajahs produced a war, in which Scindea, Holkar, Ameer Khan, and all the native chieftains in that quarter, have, at one time or other, taken a part. The contest however has at length terminated in the manner above related. The poison was administered to the Princess by her own aunt, and with the knowledge of her father. Report adds, that the whole scheme was secretly contrived by Ameer Khan; who, finding that the Rana of Oudipore (now entirely in his power) was too far engaged to the Jaypore Rajah to retract, and resolved that his own ally, the Rajah of Joudpore, should not be disgraced by the triumph of his rival, suggested this expedient, as the only mode of at once settling all their pretensions, and terminating the ten years war, which this second Helen had excited,

The Devil among the People.—Extract of a Letter from Rangoon, dated July 7. "It is a time of great mortality at Rangoon. In the house of Mr. Rogers the Shawbunder 13 persons have lately died. The complaint is a fever, which takes the patient off in 4 or 5 days: the people have an idea that the Devil is in the town, and a few nights ago, every possible noise was made in order to drive him out, the Priests also assisting with their incantations.

. This account seems to imply that the Devil is an agent in the mischief experienced:—he sustains the character of the Angel of Death. As this gentleman is differently thought of in the East, this malevolent disposition attributed to him, deserves remark; as also does the means employed to expel this Belphegor.

ITALY.

Royal Deaths.—The King of Sardinia is dead. He died in the course of the month of June; but particulars are not known.

Antiquities, Restoration of.—Rome, May 18. The temple of Jupiter Tonans was the nearest building to the Capitol. Only three columns of it remain, which support a frieze and entablature of colossal proportions; the whole of it is finished with great skill, and is striking by its dimensions and beauty. Being situated on the descent of the Capitoline mount, the weight of the earth has overbalanced these columns, and has forced them out of their perpendicular. To clear these columns from the earth by which their bases are concealed, was extremely desirable; but it was next to a certainty that being broken, in some places, as well as inclined, they would not be able to support their own weight, together with that of the entablature. To answer this intention, a scaffold is raised, for the purpose of lifting the stones which form this entablature off from the columns, and to keep them suspended, while the latter are set upright.—May 21, in presence of the public functionaries, and a great crowd of people, the first block of marble was lifted from off the columns of the temple of Jupiter Tonans. To describe the enormity of these blocks, it is sufficient to say, that the ornaments sculptured on them, a vase and a patera, though appearing to the eye below scarcely 3 inches, are really 3 feet in height.

PALESTINE.

Proposed Journey.—We are already under so many obligations to Dr. Buchanan, for information derived from him, that we cannot but think highly of any undertaking in which he engages. The following has for its object one of the noblest purposes that can occupy the mind of man. We hope that the Doctor will be enabled to execute a design,

for which he is so happily qualified; and we heartily wish him both strength and spirits, with the protection of Divine Providence while engaged in his adventurous investigation.

We understand that the Rev. Dr. Buchanan has it in contemplation to visit Jerusalem and the interior of Palestine, with the view of investigating subjects connected with the translation of the Scriptures and the extension of Christianity. It was stated in the India papers, before Dr. Buchanan left Bengal, that it was his intention to return to Europe by a route over-land, for the purpose of visiting the Christian churches in Mesopotamia, some account of which he had received from the Syrian Christians; and also of inquiring into the present circumstances of the Jews in these regions, and in the Holy Land; and with this design he came to the western side of India: but he was dissuaded by the Bombay government from proceeding further, on account of the then unsettled state of the countries through which he was to pass. He had received from the Syrian Christians the names of upwards of an hundred churches in Mesopotamia and Syria, constituting the remains of the ancient and primitive church of ANTIOCH, with which they maintained correspondence in former times; and some of which, it is said, have remained in a tranquil state, subject to the Mahomedan dominion, since the commencement of that power.

Another object of Dr. Buchanan's inquiry will be the state of the Syriac printing-press of Mount Lebanon, from which various works have issued; and to ascertain whether it may be practicable to establish presses in Jerusalem or Aleppo, for the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac languages; and to open a correspondence with England for their encouragement and support; the relations of amity now subsisting between Great Britain and the Porte and Persia, rendering the present time more auspicious to researches of this nature, than any former period. He will also learn what language (with a view to a translation of the Scriptures) is most generally used at this time in the Holy Land.

It is Dr. Buchanan's intention to touch at Alexandria in his voyage to Palestine, and to return from his tour by Lesser Asia, through the region of the seven primitive churches, some of which endure to this day. He proposes to pass over from thence to Athens and Corinth, to visit the principal Christian churches in Greece, and afterwards those of the larger islands in the Archipelago. A chief object here will be to ascertain whether a translation of the Scriptures in one dialect alone of Modern Greek, will suffice for the continent of Achaia and the Archipelago (which he does not think to be likely), or whether some principal dialects have not been already cultivated.

POLAND.

Public Mortgage foreclosed.—Warsaw, May 28. The extreme scarcity of money rendering next to impossible the promised payments in cash to those creditors of the state, who contributed to the first loan negotiated by the government of the duchy, our Sovereign emitted a decree dated May 11, in which two proposals are made to those creditors, equally adapted to give them satisfaction. It is offered them either to extinguish their demands by ceding to each of them a proportionate part of the lands which formed the security of the Mortgage:—or to give them the profits during six years of a portion of those domains, calculated in such a manner, that the Treasury bonds of which they are holders, should within this space of time be paid off as securities for the domains of which during this time they will be in possession. The choice is left to the creditors; and they are to give their determination to government before June 20, as to which of these alternatives they prefer.

PRUSSIA.

Financial Embarrassments!—No Commerce.—Berlin, June 4. Notwithstanding the incessant assiduities employed to improve the state of our finances, the embarrassment in which the last war involved all parts of the administration is not yet removed. Our credit remains shackled, and, having neither credit nor capital, commerce and industry, experience a total stagnation. Agriculture alone shews signs of prosperity since the division of the larger domains, and the sale of the national domains. The attention of proprietors is by preference turned towards the country, where some interval is found from those vexatious perplexities which now molest us: and some resources against inquietudes concerning the future. These calamities are not ascribed to the monarch, or to his ministers; but to unhappy circumstances; and the pressure of untoward events.

Stagnation of Trade: King of Prussia.—Leipsic, June 17. The manufacturers of Lezzengeberg and of Voigtland have presented a petition to the King, soliciting extraordinary assistance, in consequence of the total stagnation of commerce.

The King of Prussia is rarely seen in his capital. He prefers Potsdam to all his palaces. The hours which he does not spend in council, he passes in solitude, or with his children. He walks much in places where he was used to walk with the late Queen, and appears to be profoundly absorbed in recollections.

RUSSIA.

Fair in Siberia.—Petersburgh, May 25. The fair of Irbit, in Siberia, has been this

year very lively. The sale of furs, of tea, and of Nankin cottons has been considerable.

Scarcity of Medical Men.—Petersburgh, May 25. In obedience to an order of the Emperor, the minister of public instruction has invited all physicians who practice throughout the Empire, without being attached to any particular place, to engage in his Majesty's service. Besides the fixed appointments granted by the state, those who enter for three years service by land and sea, will receive in advance immediately a donation of one year's appointments which will not be carried to account. Those who attach themselves to the Civil Service for five years will receive the same advantage; but it will not be granted to any who quitted the service after the first day of June.

Oats preserved under a Winter's Snow.—Petersburgh, May 29. The superintendent of the mines of Count Strogonoff in the Government of Permisch, has lately reported an extraordinary incident in rural economy. The beginning of the last winter was so premature and sudden, that the fields of oats were covered with snow before the crop could be gathered. It was not without wonder that, when the snow was melted by the returning warmth of spring in the present year, the oats were found perfectly preserved, and in so good a condition that they were cut and gathered as in common seasons.

Liberty progressive, in Livonia.—The Emperor Alexander, in order gradually to prepare the way for the abolition of servitude, has established the following regulations in the province of Livonia.

The cultivator of the soil follows the fate of the soil to which he is attached, and does not change masters unless that does also. His payments to his lord are fixed by law, and cannot be heightened at the will of his proprietor. The power of inflicting punishment no longer resides in the lord, who formerly was on many occasions both party and judge:—but each parish is to have its own tribunal, composed of the best informed and upright peasants, and these are to pronounce the punishments. The peasants are no longer bound to obtain the special permission of their lord to contract marriage: nor is their marriage vacated, as formerly, if contrary to his wish. On each estate a store of grain and of commodities for sustenance, is formed, to meet the wants of the labourers; and to deliver what they stand in need of, on equitable conditions. The law officers of government, and the fiscal of the circle, are directed officially to support those peasants who claim their right to complete liberty; and to prevent vexations of the peasants in every shape.

SPAIN.

French Escort travelling with Plunder and Prisoners to France, taken by the Patriots.

Dispatch from the Spanish General Mina.—Excellent Sir,—I have the honour to communicate to you particular details of the brilliant and glorious action for the arms of his Catholic Majesty and the Spanish nation, with the enemy, in the province of Alava, and almost at the gates of Vittoria, on the 25th of May.

Having united all my force on the 22d, in the town of Estrella, in the design of giving them a convenient destination, after the action of Carrancal on the 17th; having learnt that 6000 French, from the cities of Pamplona and Tudela, had formed the plan of falling on me by distinct routes, and as my remaining in Estrella, had caused them considerable alarm, I abandoned it without any particular project in view. I suffered the enemy this time to proceed on his destination, and I moved with the 1st, 2d, and 3d battalions, and cavalry, to occupy the village of Orbigo on the 23d; the 4th battalion took a different direction; as thus my plan required it. In this town or village, which is the first in the province of Alavar, I learned that Marshal Massena was to arrive at Vittoria, on his way to France, escorted by 2000 men. I desired to let this angel of victory know that my division did not fear him, in spite of his triumphs. My second in command, Don Gregorio Cruchaga, remained in Orbigo, sick. This valiant soldier and worthy Commander of my division, could not this time accompany me, though most desirous of it. I immediately disposed my march for Manter, where I ordered the troops to refresh. At five o'clock on the 24th, I arrived at the post of Arlavan, where I halted until eight, as the plains near Vittoria might have discovered me to the enemy, or to his spies if they passed during the day. My intention was not to enter any village whatever, in order that no advice should be given to the enemy, who had ordered, under severe penalties, every occurrence to be communicated to them, as well as with the view of marching with greater celerity, avoiding the delays occasioned in towns, in spite of the vigilance of the officers; my march becoming, by this means, more laborious, but more secure. I did not chuse to ask rations for the same reasons. On the 24th, at 4 in the morning, I arrived at the height called Arlavan, the boundary between Alava and Guigueon; and after having reconnoitred the ground, I posted the 3d battalion on the left side of the road, the 1st and 2d on the right, and the cavalry on the plain near the inn; the 4th battalion I meant to put in a wood, in the design of surprising the rear of the enemy when the opportunity offered. At six o'clock in the morning, I received an express of the arrival of Massena at Vittoria. I likewise heard that there was a large convoy about to proceed, consisting of two coaches, in one of which was a General, and in the other a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and two ladies, escorted by 2000 infantry, and 200 Dragoons, who were conducting 1,100 Spanish prisoners, taken in various places. I was glad of this news, as I wished to impress on our

companions in arms, the interest I take in their liberty. At eight o'clock the van of the enemy was discovered, consisting of 200 Infantry, and twenty horse, which I suffered to pass freely, not to alarm the rest coming up. After these followed, at a short distance, a small party of 30 infantry and 12 horse, which I also let pass. As soon as the main body of the enemy arrived with the prisoners, carts, and one of the coaches, I ordered the 3d battalion to fire, which it executed with the greatest dexterity, killing a considerable number of French, and forcing their centre. In the rear, 600 infantry and 100 horse, with the other coach, were coming; these, as soon as they found themselves attacked, fled precipitately to Vittoria, the infantry only remaining to oppose me. Meanwhile the close discharges of the 3d battalion, and the valour and ardour of the 1st and 2d, caused the greatest dismay to the enemy, especially to 800 which had retired to the convoy, keeping up a heavy fire on my troops, endeavouring to cover a number of the carts or waggons that accompanied the coaches. The Spanish prisoners seeing this escort attacked with firmness, flew on the wings of liberty into the arms of their fellow-soldiers, who received them with the greatest pleasure. I advanced to reconnoitre the coach, in spite of the fire of the enemy, and intimated to those in it to surrender, but Colonel La Fitte, and Lieut. Colonel Francheres, had the boldness to defend themselves with their sabres, which however could not save them; the Lieut.-Colonel being killed, and La Fitte wounded and made prisoner with the two women. My cavalry then entered into action, spreading death and terror every where, covering the ground with dead bodies:—at the first charge they killed no less than 130 of the enemy.

The infantry, in spite of the resistance of the enemy, gaining ground and dispersing it, often at the point of the bayonet, advanced as far as the carriages which composed the convoy, which were all taken. Part of the 600 French which escorted the coach of the General, and the horse after the flight of those to Vittoria, took post on a height, and incommoded me much; but nevertheless my soldiers did their duty, taking every thing they had brought. Two hundred French, who in support of the rest came out of Salinas, had no better fate, as, after losing a considerable number in killed and wounded, they were dislodged also from the height they had taken possession of, and even those that had passed to the vanguard with whom they had joined, were chased to the gates of Salinas, and enclosed in the town by a party of my infantry. The 4th battalion in spite of having marched 15 hours without stopping, in order to be in the action, arrived when it was decided; but they surprised some of the French who remained. I ordered the Commander of that battalion, notwithstanding the fatigue of the troops, and of not having any thing, to advance and attack, but although they kept up some fire, they could not effect any thing of consequence, as reinforcements to the enemy were coming from Vittoria, commanded by a colonel, with four field pieces and cavalry. The

troops in Salinas, reinforced by the garrison of Mondragon and other places, advanced on my flanks. By this time I had ordered the 1st, 2d, and 3d battalions to retire, the 4th only remaining with the cavalry formed in the middle of the road, who, on observing the enemy, advanced, and obliged them to retire to their respective garrisons, without having done any good. The action lasted from eight o'clock in the morning to three in the afternoon, when, from the fatigue of my soldiers, who had not ate or drank any thing since ten o'clock in the morning of the preceding day, and had been formed all night, as also from securing the Spanish prisoners, and putting them in a situation where they might rest, I thought proper to retire to Zalduma, six hours march from the place of action. The field of battle displayed a horrible picture, nothing being seen but dead and wounded, lying by hundreds, a great many horses in the same situation, and many of the carts broken to pieces. The enemy lost every thing they were conducting. Of the 2000 infantry and 200 horse which came from Vittoria, hardly the half have returned; the rest have been all killed, wounded, or made prisoners. Among the many French killed, was found a late aid-de-camp of General Castanos, but now in the service of the enemy, called Balouena. This cruel man, in concert with that base Spaniard, Don Fran. Mazarredo, had ordered 23 Spanish prisoners to be shot near Guadalaxara, they not being able to proceed for want of sustenance. General Denul, who commanded the convoy, I understand had a horse killed, and another wounded, besides many officers. I have made prisoner Colonel La Fitte, seven officers, three surgeons, several serjeants, and 100 soldiers, besides various women who were going to France, whom I treated with the decorum due to their sex, giving them liberty to go where they pleased; also a child, who says his father is a colonel of Dragoons in Madrid. The convoy I have captured is of considerable value. I have preserved in my hands various pieces of silver, and small bits of gold, with one load of money. The rest have been divided amongst the soldiers, many of whom have got much gold and trunks full of elegant apparel, knapsacks, &c. a great quantity of boots, two cart-loads of muskets, unserviceable at present, twenty horses, and as many mules, with a great many serviceable muskets. But all this has not given me so much satisfaction as the liberty of the prisoners, which was the chief object of the attack. All my officers and soldiers have done their duty, as may be seen from the result of so brilliant an action, but some have particularly distinguished themselves, among whom are the valiant Lieutenant of Cavalry, Don Pedro Frances, who alone killed seven Frenchmen; the soldier Joaquin Arorordna made 13 prisoners; and the Captain of the 2d battalion, Don Joaquin de Paplo, behaved himself with the greatest bravery in the hottest of the attack; also Don Jori Lanoan y Garcias, from his invention of blunderbusses, which, for the first time, have had an excellent effect, killing in the first discharge more than 20 of the enemy, and in the second dispersing entirely a column which were coming

in the road. My loss has been of little moment, and if Don Pedro Biramon, Commander of the cavalry, had not been wounded, carried by his too much ardour into the midst of the enemy, I might repute it at nothing: I have only had three killed and 12 wounded, and three horses killed. Massena, as I have learnt, was raving with rage in Vittoria, his presence not having been able to prevent the disaster of his troops. Inclosed is a list of the officers recaptured.—

I am, &c. (Signed) ESPOM Y MINA.

A return of the prisoners released.

3 colonels; 2 lieutenant colonels; 2 captains; 5 lieutenants; 9 ensigns; 28 serjeants; 2 drummers; 61 corporals; 784 privates.

In the above number are included one officer and 80 soldiers of English cavalry.

SWEDEN.

New Order.—Stockholm, May 28. His Majesty has instituted a new order of dignity, under the title of the *Order of Charles XIII.* The ribbon to be worn by the knights is red. The order is to comprize thirty lay members, and three ecclesiastics.

Forward Season.—The thermometer is already risen here to above 40° [Reaumur], the productions of the earth are singularly forward for the time of year.

SWITZERLAND.

Protestants' Assistance to Catholics acknowledged.—Zurich, May 27. The gazette of Coire, contains two letters published by the Chancery of the lesser Council of the Grisons: one of them is written in the name of the Catholic part of the canton, and is signed by the Landamman de Latour. The Catholics acknowledge "that it is only to the extraordinary labours, the unexampled and wonderful exertions of the Protestants, that they are beholden for stopping the progress of the conflagration (during the late dreadful fire in that city), and for saving the episcopal palace from total destruction. They express their lively gratitude for this service, and assure them not only that the sentiments they feel, shall never be effaced from their hearts, but that they will transmit them as an inheritance to their children, and by them to their descendants after them."

The Protestants have replied to this letter in a manner which does them equal honour.

TURKEY.

Sumptuary Laws enforced.—Constantinople, April 12. The Grand Seignior has renewed the operations of the sumptuary laws established in this capital. Every soldier is bound to wear the head-dress which distinguishes his corps. Wearing of Cashmere shawls and India manufactures is allowed only to members of the Divan, and those called *Ridjahs*. The rajahs are to wear only dark colours, and cheap cloths.

Minors' Estates transferred to Government.

—Constantinople, April 25. The Grand Seigneur has lately directed an operation of his finances, which has brought great sums of money into his coffers, and has surprised all who know the difficulty attending the change of ancient customs in this country. The property of minors was ordinarily entrusted to private administrators who rendered it beneficial. It is now ordained, that all funds of this description shall be paid into his highness's treasury; that government bills shall be given for them, and that in case of the death of these minors, the property shall fall to the government. This regulation has placed in the hands of the administration all the sums accruing from the inheritances of minors who died before they came of age, which was deposited in different places; some of it from time immemorial.

Wahabees.—Constantinople, April 25. The Wahabees seem to entertain no great apprehensions of the preparations making against them, by the Pacha of Egypt, who is forming a small squadron on the Red Sea. They have lately seized the cities of Loheia and Hoeida. In the latter, to which the merchants had sent their riches for security, they made a booty of *ten millions* of piastres. It is affirmed that these innovators have been induced to submit to a sort of discipline, by prince Osman El Madesi, who has placed himself at their head, and who ranges in triumph over the provinces of Yemen.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Uniforms.—General Order. Horse-Guards, 1st July 1811.—All General Officers, when dressed in their uniforms as such, are hereafter to wear one Aiguillette on the right shoulder instead of Epaulettes. They are likewise to wear plain hats with the usual cord and tassels, with Ostrich feathers round the brim. No other officer or soldier of any description whatever is to wear white feathers round the brim of the hat:—This is henceforth to be considered the exclusive distinction of a general officer.—General officers of cavalry are to wear the cavalry feather with the star loop.—Regimental officers of cavalry are likewise to wear the star loop with their dressed regimentals.—General officers of infantry are to wear the stand-up infantry feather with the scaled loop.—Aides-du-Camp of general officers of cavalry, and majors of brigade attached to brigades of cavalry, are to wear Aiguillettes on the right shoulder.—Aides-du-Camp to general officers of infantry, and brigade majors attached to brigades of infantry, are to wear Epaulettes as heretofore.—This order is to cancel those of the 8th and 18th ultimo.—By order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,
HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-General.

Storms.—The lightning has been more awful and destructive the present summer than it has been for a series of years past. No less than twenty-six head of cattle were killed in the course of one week by lightning, at Risby, and Walsham, in Norfolk. A man of the name of Malsor was killed while beating clouds in a field near King's Castle. His head was split to pieces by the electric fluid.

Rapid Manufacture of Cloth.—Lately, Mr. John Coxetter, of Greenham Mills, Newbury, had two South Down Sheep shorn at his factory, exactly at five o'clock in the morning, from the wool of which (after passing its various processes) a complete damson coloured coat was made, and worn by Sir John Throckmorton, Bart. at a quarter past six in the evening, being two hours and three-quarters within the time allotted, for a wager of one thousand guineas; the sheep were roasted whole; and a most sumptuous dinner was given by Mr. Coxetter, to Sir John Throckmorton, Colonel Stead, Capt. Bacon, and many other celebrated agriculturists of Berkshire.

Statement of the Quantity of Strong Beer brewed by the twelve principal houses in London, between the 5th July, 1810, and the 5th July, 1811:

Barrels.	Barrels.
Barclay 264,105	Goodwyn..... 85,181
Meux 220,094	Combe..... 81,761
Hanbury 142,179	Brown and Parry 72,367
Whitbread ... 122,316	Elliot 58,042
Calvert 105,887	Taylor 46,222
H. Meux 103,152	Clowes..... 36,872

Precaution against a Stroke of the Sun.—

A correspondent wishes to recommend to all persons employed in the fields, during the hot weather, to wear a light straw hat, or even paper cap, in order to shield the top of the head from the scorching rays of the sun. He is aware how liable they are to throw their hats aside, but he cautions them earnestly against this practice, as he well knows the fatal effects which often result from the *Coup de Soleil*, or stroke of the Sun, in hot climates. He is inclined to think that this may be a cause of the frequent sudden deaths which are often said to happen in this country in extreme hot weather, and he will esteem himself happy, if this well-meant advice should be any means of diminishing their number.

The Fine Arts.—The Parish of St. James has proposed, with the approbation and consent of the Bishop of London and its Rector, to adorn the window at the east of St. James's Church with stained glass. The subject is to be the Transfiguration, from a fine copy of the celebrated picture by Raphael, now in the possession of Sir W. W. Wynne.

Antiquities discovered.—A few weeks since, in ploughing up a field at Withington, six miles from Cheltenham, and two from Frogmill, the property of H. F. Brooke, Esq. a most beautiful tessellated pavement, more perfect than any hitherto found, was discovered. Mr. B. immediately made known the important discovery to Mr. Lysons and other gentlemen conversant in this branch of antiquity, who are now employed in collecting and examining these fine remains. The site of a villa, 150 feet in length, has been most accurately ascertained: seven different rooms have been clearly traced, and the pavements are enriched with drawings, in the highest state of preservation, of Neptune, Orpheus, animals, birds, fishes, &c. An hippocaust, or sweating-room, with its flues, and several pillars of considerable magnitude, are to be seen. Whatever part of this interesting scene can be removed with safety, has been presented by Mr. Brooke to the British Museum.

Exchange of English and Irish Militia.—Mr. Secretary Ryder has addressed a circular to Colonels of Militia regiments, stating that officers of Militia volunteering to Ireland under the Interchange Act, will be placed on the same footing in point of pay as officers of the line. The privates are to receive two guineas bounty.

Bounty for preserving Lives of Shipwrecked Seamen.—In consequence of a memorial from Capt. Manby to the Lords of the Admiralty, it is in contemplation to grant a bounty of £5 per man to the people of the coast for every person saved in case of shipwreck.

Mootings to be revived.—The revival of the ancient and obsolete custom of Mootings at the Temple, which is expected soon to take place, has been suggested by two of the first legal characters of the present day, and has met with the approbation of many of the Benchers of the Law Societies.

State of the French Prisoners of War, in England, June 11, 1811.

	Total.	Of whom		In Convalescence.	Wounded or Accidents.
		In health.	Ill		
Greenlaw House - - - - -	4	4	—	—	—
Edinburgh Castle - - - - -	288	282	4	2	—
Valleyfield, near Pennicuik - -	2,425	2,381	10	29	2
Mill Prison and P. Ships at Plymouth -	6,918	6,775	104	23	16
Dartmoor - - - - -	6,329	6,280	27	9	13
Forton Prison and P. Ships at Portsmouth	9,762	9,582	64	68	48
Portchester - - - - -	5,850	5,772	42	22	14
Stapleton - - - - -	4,546	4,422	80	20	24
Norman Cross - - - - -	5,951	5,925	11	15	—
Yarmouth - - - - -	3	—	1	1	1
Chatham - - - - -	3,863	3,803	38	15	7
	45,939	45,226	381	204	125
On their Parole - - - - -	3,193	3,028	165	—	—
	49,132	48,254	546	204	125

POETRY.

ODE,

Performed in the Senate-House at Cambridge, June 29, 1811, at the Installation of His Royal Highness William Frederick Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, Chancellor of the University.

Recitative.

Thou, from thy realms of brighter day,
Thou, the Bard, whose matchless lay
Once gave to deathless fame thy Fitzroy's praise;
Now, when again, the festive pomp we lead,
Oh yet receive, for 'tis the Poet's need,
The earthly homage, which the heart would raise;
The fond, warm sigh, that would to life restore
The Genius loved and mourned, that must return
no more.

Air.

O thou lost Master of the British Shell!
Pleased in the calm of Academic bowers,
To win the spoils of meditative hours,
And from thy studious cell
See thy loved Arts and Virtue's gentle train,
Wide round the world securely reign.

Alas! how is that world defiled,
How changed each scene that peaceful smiled,
Since in this crowned Dome thy skill divine
Did laurel wreaths round GRANTA'S sceptre
twine—

Chorus.

— What countless Forms, with frantic mien
Have flitted o'er yon darkened scene—
They come—they rage—they disappear—
The Storm is Woe—the Pause is Fear.

Recitative.

But who is He that treads the uncertain gloom,
That comes the last, nor shares the general doom?

Air, and Quartett.

Vain now each mighty Name,
Thro' ages long descended;
Each Banner's storied fame,
Which conquest once attended:

Recitative.

From height to height the Alpine Eagle flown,
Screams, as He finds no wild remain his own;

Recitative.

With sullen march recede
The Russian's wasted train;
The high, indignant Swede
The Oppressor braves in vain;
In dim eclipse the Crescent's glories fade;
And the far Indian sees the approaching shade;
Where, 'mid the clouds of War,
Where, now the fortune of the Austrian
star?—

The high-born Maid, in bridal garlands shewn,
Leads up the last sad pomp, that speaks a World
o'erthrown.

Chorus.

—The shout is heard on high—
Britannia! hark—they fly—they fly—
Hark—fallen is the foe, and thine the victory—
On Alexandria's plains, glad sounds arise:
Vimeira loud replies;
The Conquerors of the World are conquered now—
Rise, bind the laurels on thy brow,
Britannia rise!—'tis thine—'tis thine,
To roll the thunders of the blazing line.
And bid the ruin wide the scattered foe pursue;
And time, to rush again
Along the embattled plain,
Pour o'er the opposing banks and sweep them
from the view:

Recitative, and Air.

On Talavera's height,
And 'mid Barrosa's fight,
High bent each English heart with triumph warm;
And England's Genius o'er the battle's storm
Rose proud, and shewed her EDWARD's laurelled
form,
While near was seen the sable warrior son,
Crowned, as on Poictier's day, with wreaths from
Cressy won.

Air.

O GLOSTER! pleased to thee while GRANTA
benls,
And gives her sceptre to thy faithful hand;
Oh think, while round the baleful storm extends,
Why yet thy Native Land,
Why yet the loved, the beauteous Isle
In peace can rest, in Virtue smile;
Vol. X. [*Lit. Pan. August, 1811.*]

Recitative.

'Mid States in flames and ruins hurled,
Why England yet survives the world!—

Air.

From hardy sports, from manly schools,
From Truth's pure lore in Learning's bower,
From equal Law, alike that rules
The People's will, the Monarch's power;
From Piety, whose soul sincere
Fears God, and knows no other fear;
From Loyalty whose high disdain
Turns from the fawning, faithless train;
From deeds, the Historian's records shew,
Valour's renown and Freedom's glow,
'Tis hence, that springs the unconquered fire,
That bids to Glory's heights aspire.

Air.

O GLOSTER! hence the Sage's aim,
The Scholar's toil, the Statesman's fame,
The flaming sword, still ready found
To guard the Paradise around—
Here in their last retreat are seen
The peaceful Arts, the Classic Muse;
And Heavenly Wisdom here her light serene,
Her holy calm can still diffuse;

Air, and Chorus.

No common cause, no vulgar sway,
Now, GLOSTER, claim thy generous zeal—
In England's bliss is Europe's stay,
And England's hope in GRANTA's weal—

Air.

—Thee have the marshalled hosts of France
Seen on their firmest ranks advance;
Thine was the Soldier's fearless glow,
And thine the skill that watched around;
Shamed and repulsed the conscious foe
The laurel gave, tho' Fortune frowned;
And England heard, with loud acclaim,
The promise of thy youthful fame;

Duet.

The modest virtues on thy steps attend—
To thee the sons of grief and pain
For pity turn, nor turn in vain;
The hapless African has called thee Friend—
Oh ever thou the generous cause defend!

Chorus.

Pursue thy course!—an honest fame is thine—
And GRANTA still shall bless the day,
GRANTA that ever loved a BRUNSWICK's name,
The honoured day, that saw her thus consign
To thee the ensigns of her sway,
Thee, Guardian of her Laws, her Rights, her
Fame,
Son of her matron Lore, PRINCE of her Monarch's
line.

N

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, July 20, 1811.

A large fleet of merchantmen from Jamaica has safely arrived in London, and the out-ports, fully laden with West India produce of every description; but the want of export of such produce at present leaves the markets rather dull: all kinds of West India commodities have fallen in price.

Our commerce with the Baltic every day increases; and the market is full of hemp, flax, iron, timber, &c., all which articles have fallen considerably in price, and are likely still to be lower, from the immense quantity in the hands of the Russians, who speculated largely in hope of their ports being opened to Great Britain. The trade with South America becomes of increasing consequence to us; and large exports of all our manufactured goods find a ready sale in that extensive country. Irish linen meets purchasers freely at an advance of from 40 to 50 per cent. on invoice price; and the manufactured coarse goods of Birmingham and Sheffield are in considerable demand there. Our imports chiefly consist of cotton wool, hides, dyewoods, &c. Very large remittances have arrived in specie thence.

We trust and hope that the misunderstanding, now so fully explained by Capt. Bingham, respecting the Little Belt will be amicably arranged, and that an intercourse with the Continent of North America will remain uninterrupted;—the merchants are so well persuaded of it, that no rise has taken place on American produce of any kind. The wine of Portugal continues high. When the peasantry return to the vineyards, a fall in price may take place, but this depends on events in that country.

Bank notes will now be of necessity a legal tender for rent, as the procuring the necessary quantities of gold even at a premium could not be effected throughout the United Kingdom.—In Ireland the premium in a guinea has been as high as *two shillings*.

The discount on government bills at Lisbon was at 22 per cent. by last mail thence; and the market was glutted with provisions of every kind from Ireland, &c.

STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

The following is the amount and distribution of the British naval force up to this day:—At Sea, 96 ships of the line, 8 from 50 to 44 guns, 143 frigates, 103 sloops and yachts, 3 bombs and fire ships, 118 brigs, 19 cutters, 48 schooners, gun vessels, luggers, &c. Total 649.—In port and fitting 20 of the line, 8 from 50 to 44 guns, 13 frigates, 27 sloops, &c., 1 bomb, 17 brigs, 3 cutters, 30 schooners, &c. Total 119.—Guard ships 4 of the line, 2 of 50 guns, 4 frigates, 4 sloops.

Total 14.—Hospital ships, prison ships, &c. 30 of the line, 4 of 50 guns, 4 frigates. Total 33.—Ordinary and repairing for service—65 of the line, 11 from 50 to 44 guns, 64 frigates, 60 sloops, &c., 8 bombs, &c., 48 brigs, 5 schooners, &c. Total 261.—Building, 39 of the line, 2 of 50 guns, 19 frigates, 2 sloops. Total 62.—Total ships of the line, 254—50 to 44, 35—frigates, 247—sloops, 196—brigs, 183—bombs and fire ships, 12—cutters, schooners, gun vessels, luggers, &c. 123.—Grand total upwards of ONE THOUSAND.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Essex.—The hay harvest is now nearly over, which, in a few instances, has been a little tedious, and has suffered somewhat by the wet. A great quantity of rain has recently fallen which, we doubt not, will prove very beneficial to the turnips. Many pieces of the different kinds of grain are beaten down, but they cannot have sustained much injury, the season being so far advanced. Peas, as I observed in my last, are a little defective; yet every thing considered, it is almost impossible to have a better show, to justify the expectation of a plentiful harvest, than is now so bountifully presented to us by the great Author of every good; rarely have the wheats been more clear from mildew. So congenial has the season been to potatoes, that those pieces already dug up (the produce is brought to market), have yielded abundantly; and the same ground is replanted. The corn trade is much upon the start; meat of all kinds keeps very steady in price.

Warwickshire.—The fine weather during the early part of the month rendered the hay harvest nearly complete; the crops were abundant,—a torrent of rain which fell on the 21st, swept away whatever the *slovens* suffered to remain on the meadows adjoining brooks, or other runs of water. The crops which are heavy in the head and ripening apace were a good deal lodged; but the winds, and fine weather, will greatly restore them, and they altogether bid fair for an abundant harvest: stock of every description declines in price. Turnips were never less annoyed with the fly than during the present season; nor ever was there known so little appearance of blight. The fruit trees are particularly clean. Wool is a sinking article, both short and long staples. Trade in general very dull.

Suffolk.—Our wheats we consider as not quite so good as supposed to be last month. Barley in general promises a good crop. Oats are very good. Peas and beans are much recovered since the rains and lightning. We expect they will prove a tolerably good crop. Rye is very good, and many have begun cutting it, and thrashing peas already. Turnips, are well got into the ground, and some are forward enough to hoe out.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama-Office, July 27, 1811.

The most prominent object of this month's PERISCOPE is the conflict which has taken place off the American coast, between an American frigate of 44 guns; and an English sloop of 18 guns. We insert the official accounts of this action as given by both parties.

American Official Account of the Action with the Little Belt.—Copy of a Letter from Commodore Rodgers to the Secretary of the Navy.

United States Frigate, President, off Sandy Hook, May 23, 1811.

"Sir,—I regret extremely being under the necessity of representing to you an event that occurred on the night of the 16th instant, between the ship under my command, and his Britannic Majesty's ship of war, the Little Belt, commanded by Captain Bingham, the result of which has given me much pain, as well on account of the injury she sustained, as that I should have been compelled to the measure that produced it, by a vessel of her inferior force. The circumstances are as follow: on the 16th instant, at twenty-five minutes past meridian, in seventeen fathoms water, Cape Henry, bearing S. W. distant fourteen or fifteen leagues, a sail was discovered from our mast head in the East, standing towards us under a press of sail. At half past one the symmetry of her upper sails (which were at this time distinguishable from our deck) and her making signals, shewed her to be a man of war. At 45 minutes past one, P. M. hoisted our ensign and pendant; when, finding her signals not answered, she wore and stood to the Southward. Being desirous of speaking her, and of ascertaining what she was, I now made sail in chase; and by half-past three, P. M. found we were coming up with her, as by this time the upper part of her stern began to shew itself above the horizon. The wind now began, and continued gradually to decrease, so as to prevent my being able to approach her sufficiently before sun-set, to discover her actual force (which the position she preserved during the chase was calculated to conceal) or to judge even to what nation she belonged, as she appeared studiously to decline shewing her colours. At fifteen or twenty minutes past seven, P. M. the chase took in her studding sails, and soon after hauled up her courses, and hauled by the wind on the star-board tack; she at the same time hoisted an ensign or flag at her mizen peak, but it was too dark for me to discover what nation it represented: now, for the first time her broadside was presented to our view; but night

had so far progressed, that although her appearance indicated she was a frigate, I was unable to determine her actual force.

At fifteen minutes before eight p. m. being about a mile and a half from her, the wind at the time very light, I directed Captain Ludlow to take a position to windward of her, and on the same tack, within short speaking distance. This, however, the commander of the chase appeared from his manœuvres to be anxious to prevent, as he wore and hauled by the wind on different tacks four times successively between this period and the time of our arriving at the position, which I had ordered to be taken. At 15 or 20 minutes past eight, being a little forward of her weather beam, and distant from 70 to 100 yards, I hailed "*what ship is that?*" To this inquiry no answer was given, but I was hailed by her commander and asked "*what ship is that?*"—Having asked the first question, I of course considered myself entitled by the common rules of politeness to the first answer: after a pause of 15 or 20 seconds, I reiterated my first inquiry of "*what ship is that?*" and before I had time to take the trumpet from my mouth, was answered by a shot, that cut off one of our maintop-mast breast back stays, and went into our mainmast. At this instant Captain Caldwell (of Marines) who was standing very near to me on the gangway, having observed, "Sir, she has fired at us," caused me to pause for a moment; just as I was in the act of giving an order to fire a shot in return, and before I had time to resume the repetition of the intended order, a shot was actually fired from the second division of this ship, and was scarcely out of the gun before it was answered from our assumed enemy by three others in quick succession, and soon after, the rest of his broadside and musketry. When the first shot was fired, being under an impression that it might possibly have proceeded from accident and without the orders of the commander, I had determined at the moment to fire only a single shot in return; but the immediate repetition of the previous unprovoked outrage induced me to believe that the insult was premeditated, and that from our adversary being at the time as ignorant of our real force as I was of his, he thought this, perhaps, a favourable opportunity of acquiring promotion, although at the expense of violating our neutrality and insulting our flag; I accordingly with that degree of repugnance incident to feeling equally determined neither to be the aggressor, or to suffer the flag of my country to be insulted with impunity, gave a general order to fire; the effect of which, in from four to six minutes, as near as I can judge, having produced a partial silence of his guns, I gave orders to cease firing, discovering by the feeble opposition,

that it must be a ship of very inferior force to what I had supposed, or that some untoward accident had happened to her.

My orders in this instance however (although they proceeded alone from motives of humanity and a determination not to spill a drop of blood unnecessarily) I had in less than *four minutes* some reason to regret, as he renewed his fire, of which two 32-pound shot cut off one of our fore shrouds and injured our foremast. It was now that I found myself under the painful necessity of giving orders for a repetition of our fire against a force, which my forbearance alone had enabled to do us any injury of moment: our fire was accordingly renewed and continued from *three to five minutes longer*, when perceiving our opponent's gaff and colours down, his maintop-sail yard upon the cap, and his fire silenced, although it was so dark that I could not discern any other particular injury we had done, or how far he was in a situation to do us farther harm, I nevertheless embraced the earliest moment to stop our fire and prevent the further effusion of blood. Here a pause of *half a minute or more* took place, at the end of which, our adversary not shewing a further disposition to fire, I hailed, and again asked, "*what ship is that?*" I learned, for the first time, that it was a ship of his Britannic Majesty's; but, owing to its blowing rather fresher than it had done, I was unable to learn her name.—After having informed her commander of the name of this ship, I gave orders to wear, run under his lee, and haul by the wind on the starboard tack, and heave to under top sails, and repair what little injury we had sustained in our rigging, which was accordingly executed, and we continued lying to on different tacks with a number of lights displayed, in order that our adversary might the better discern our position, and command our assistance, in case he found it necessary during the night."

[The remainder of Capt. Rodgers's letter consists of unavailing regrets: he states the visit next morning, nearly the same as Capt. Bingham does.]

"The injury sustained by the ship under my command is very trifling, except to the fore and main masts, which I before mentioned; no person killed, and but one (a boy) wounded.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN RODGERS."

Hon. Paul Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy.

English Official Report.

His Majesty's sloop *Little Belt*, May 21, 1811, Latitude 36 deg. 53 min. N. Longitude 71 deg. 49 min. W. Cape Charles bearing West 48 miles.

Sir—I beg leave to acquaint you, that in pursuance of your orders to join his Majesty's ship *Guerrère*, and being on my return from the Northward, not having fallen in with her, that at about eleven A.M. May 16th, saw a strange sail, to which I immediately gave chase; at one P.M. discovered her to be a man of war, apparently a frigate, standing to the Eastward, who, when he made us out, edged away for us, and set his royals; made the signal 275, and finding it not answered, concluded she was an American frigate, as he had a Commodore's blue pendant flying at the main; *hoisted the colours*, and made all sail South, the course I intended steering round Cape Hatteras, the stranger edging away, but not making any more sail. At half-past three he made sail in chase, when I made the private signal, which was not answered. At half past six, finding he gained so considerably on us as not to be able to elude him during the night, being within gun-shot, and *clearly discerning the star in his broad pendant*, I imagined the more prudent method was to bring to, and *hoist the colours*, that no mistake might arise, and that he might see what we were; the ship was therefore brought to, *colours hoisted*, guns double shotted, and every preparation made in case of a surprise. By his manner of steering down, he evidently wished to lay his ship in a position for *raking*, which I frustrated by wearing *three times*. About a quarter past eight he came within hail. I hailed, and asked *what ship it was?* He repeated my question. I again hailed, and asked *what ship it was?* He again repeated my words, and fired a broadside, which I immediately returned. The action then became general, and continued so for three quarters of an hour, when he ceased firing, and appeared to be on fire about the main hatchway. He then filled. I was obliged to desist from firing, as the ship falling off, no gun would bear, and had no after-sail to keep her to. All the rigging and sails cut to pieces, not a brace or bowline left, he hailed, and asked *what ship this was?* I told him; he then asked me *if I had struck my colours?* My answer was, *no*, and asked *what ship it was?* As plainly as I could understand (he having shot some distance at this time); he answered, the United States frigate. He fired no more guns, but stood from us, giving no reason for this most extraordinary conduct. At day-light in the morning, saw a ship to windward, which having made out well what we were, bore up and passed within hail, *fully prepared for action*. About eight o'clock he hailed, and said, if I pleased, he would send a boat on board; I replied in the affirmative, and a boat accordingly came with an officer, and a message from Commodore Rodgers, of the President, United

States frigate, to say that he lamented much the unfortunate affair (as he termed it) that had happened, and that had he known our force was so inferior, he should not have fired at me. I asked his motive for having fired at all; his reply was, that we fired the first gun at him, which was positively not the case. I cautioned both the officers and men to be particularly careful, and not to suffer any more than one man to be at the gun. Nor is it probable that a sloop of war within pistol-shot of a large forty-four gun frigate should commence hostilities. He offered me every assistance I stood in need of, and submitted to me that I had better put into one of the ports of the United States, which I immediately declined. By the manner in which he apologized, it appeared to me evident, that had he fallen in with a British frigate, he would certainly have brought her to action; and what further confirms me in that opinion is, that his guns were not only loaded with round and grape shot, but with every scrap of iron that could possibly be collected.

I have to lament the loss of thirty-two men killed and wounded, among whom is the master. His Majesty's sloop is much damaged in her masts, sails, rigging, and hull, and as there are many shot through between wind and water, and many shots still remaining in her side, and upper works all shot away, starboard pump also, I have judged it proper to proceed to Halifax, which will, I hope, meet with your approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. B. BINGHAM, Captain.

Capt. Bingham praises the conduct of his officers and men. He adds a list of killed and wounded.

To this narrative is very properly added a copy of the Admiral's Orders to Capt. Bingham; in which attention to the American Government is strongly marked.

By Herbert Sawyer, Esq. Rear Admiral of the Red, and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels, &c.

You are hereby required and directed to put to sea in his Majesty's sloop under your command, and proceed without loss of time off Charlestown, where you may expect to meet Captain Pechell, in the *Guerrière*, to whom you will deliver the packet you will herewith receive, and follow his orders for your further proceedings. Should you not meet the *Guerrière* off Charlestown, you will stand for the northward, and use your utmost endeavours to join him off the Capes of Virginia, or off New York; and in the event of not meeting the *Guerrière*, you will cruise as long as your provisions and water will last, and then repair to Halifax for fur-

ther orders. You are to pay due regard to protecting the trade of his Majesty's subjects, and the capture or destruction of the ships of the enemy. You are to be particularly careful not to give any just cause of offence to the Government or Subjects of the United States of America; and to give very particular orders to this effect to the Officers you may have occasion to send on board ships under the American Flag. You are not to anchor in any of the American Ports, but in case of absolute necessity, and then put to sea again as soon as possible.

Given under my hand at Bermuda, this 19th April, 1811.

HERBERT SAWYER.

To Arthur Batt Bingham, Esq. Commander of his Majesty's sloop Little Belt.

By Command of the Rear-Admiral,

H. N. SOMERVILLE.

The orders given to the American Captain have not been published; but private information states that his ship was fitted out to meet the British frigate *Guerrière*; that she was every way prepared for action, when she left New York; and that she fired musquetry from her round tops. These circumstances (if correct) completely justify Capt. Bingham's inference that "he would have brought a British frigate to action." That he should have brought so small a vessel as a sloop to action; that he should take the positions he did take, are proofs of his previous disposition—the *quo animo*. The contest was too unequal to affect the honour of the British flag: a British officer would not have resented even the first shot, supposing the American captain's account to be true, from so small a vessel. The other circumstances will speak for themselves; but nothing strikes us as more extraordinary than the difference of vision between the two opponents: the Englishman made out his adversary to be what she proved to be: the American could not tell the class of the ship he was hailing, nor her force, though "a little forward on her weather beam, and distant only 70 or 100 yards." He could not even count her masts, though a few minutes afterwards he could see "her gaff and colours down, and the main-top sail yard upon the cap"!!! Let any sailor judge on the consistency of this account.

The event next in importance is the prorogation of Parliament, by the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, which took place July 24, on which occasion the following speech was delivered by commission in the name of H. R. H.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has commanded us to signify to you the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to relieve you from your attendance

in Parliament, after the long and laborious duties of the session. We are particularly directed to express his approbation of the wisdom and firmness which you have manifested in enabling his Royal Highness to continue the exertions of this country in the cause of our Allies, and to prosecute the war with increased activity and vigour.

"Your determined perseverance in a system of liberal aid to the brave and loyal nations of the Peninsula, has progressively augmented their means and spirit of resistance, while the humane attention which you have paid to the sufferings of the inhabitants of Portugal, under the unexampled cruelty of the enemy, has confirmed the alliance by new ties of affection, and cannot fail to inspire additional zeal and animation in the maintenance of the common cause.

"His Royal Highness especially commands us to declare his cordial concurrence in the measures which you have adopted for improving the internal security and military resources of the United Kingdom.

"For these important purposes you have wisely provided, by establishing a system for the annual supply of the regular army, and for the interchange of the militias of Great Britain and Ireland; and his Royal Highness has the satisfaction of informing you, that the voluntary zeal which has already been manifested upon this occasion, has enabled him to give immediate operation to an arrangement by which the union and mutual interests of Great Britain and Ireland may be more effectually cemented and improved."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Royal Highness commands us to thank you in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, for the liberal supplies which you have furnished for every branch of the public service.

"His Royal Highness has seen with pleasure the readiness with which you have applied the separate means of Great Britain to the financial relief of Ireland at the present moment; and derives much satisfaction from perceiving that you have been able to accomplish this object with so little additional burthen upon the resources of this part of the United Kingdom. The manner in which you have taken into consideration the condition of the Irish revenue, has met with his Royal Highness's approbation; and his Royal Highness commands us to add, that he looks with confidence to the advantage which may be derived from the attention of Parliament having been given to this important subject.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Royal Highness commands us to congratulate you upon the reduction of the island of Mauritius. This last and most important colony of France, has been obtained with inconsiderable loss, and its acquisition

must materially contribute to the security of the British commerce and possessions in that quarter of the world.

"The successes which have crowned his Majesty's arms during the present campaign, under the distinguished command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, are most important to the interests, and glorious to the character, of the country. His Royal Highness warmly participates in all the sentiments which have been excited by those successes, and concurs in the just applause which you have bestowed upon the skill, prudence, and intrepidity so conspicuously displayed in obtaining them.

"It affords the greatest satisfaction to his Royal Highness to reflect, that, should it please Divine Providence to restore his Majesty to the ardent prayers and wishes of his Royal Highness and of his Majesty's people, his Royal Highness will be enabled to lay before his Majesty, in the history of these great achievements of the British arms throughout a series of systematic operations, so satisfactory a proof that the national interests and the glory of the British name have been successfully maintained while his Royal Highness has conducted the government of the United Kingdom."

The Parliament was then prorogued to August 22.

The omission of all allusion to the American affair, induces us to hope that it will undergo a discussion; and that there is yet a chance of mutual understanding. Report, however, states that insults little short of hostility are the order of the day on that Coast. The newly appointed British Ambassador was not arrived when the last vessels sailed from thence.

The question respecting our current coin is still debated, if with less animosity, with no less pertinacity than ever. We find our opinion confirmed,—that while goods to the amount of *thirty six shillings* can be obtained on the Continent for a guinea, and sold to an additional profit in Britain, the coin will continue to be exported. We are told, that the first question asked of every vessel entering a French port, is "*Have you gold, on board?*"—If the answer be "*Yes*," all is well. We would also call the attention of our readers to—the increasing depreciation of Austrian bank bills,—upwards of 1450 for 100!!—also to the impossibility of Poland paying her bills, but proposing to deliver the land mortgaged as a security. While these afford such favourable opportunities for speculators, with a great accession of wealth, they will draw attention from all fair and honourable commercial profit, and will absorb, in effect, that capital which should be engaged in mercantile transactions; not to say, whatever can be raised by exchanging

goods for it. We have, however, a pleasure in announcing that the silver of Lima is finding its way to England: and *fifty tons*, (say the papers), were lately lodged in the Bank of England in one day. The bank has issued silver tokens of *three shillings* each in nominal value. Though we are glad to hear the *chink* of money in that establishment again, yet truth compels us to censure the miserable execution, in respect to art, of this temporary currency.

The affairs of the Peninsula excite great interest. We had hoped that Badajos besieged by the English, would fall before the French could assemble an army sufficiently powerful to relieve it. The contrary has happened: the place proves to be stronger than was supposed; and the French commander shews by his resistance what was the duty of that Spaniard who was charged with the defence of it, when it was surrendered to the enemy. Had he done his duty, it would not now be to be taken. The French have united all their disposable forces:—Lord Wellington has therefore retreated behind the Guadiana, the river on the banks of which Badajos stands. It is understood that to attack his position is a very hazardous undertaking; and we suppose that after a time spent in looking at him, the French will retire. We cannot penetrate their intention. In the mean while the northern provinces of Spain being relieved from the pressure of those armies now combined in the South, have roused themselves; and will probably acquire an organization, that may be attended with important consequences. We think it likely that Buonaparte meditates the sending of additional troops to Spain:—those he has there already, will soon be melted away.

It is equally true, that we know but little of Lord Wellington's plans for the campaign, —if he has any,—for his duty being *defensive*, he must conform to his enemies' plans, to defeat them. He certainly expects Portugal to be again invaded. Troops are proceeding from England to that country with great diligence. It may be proper to mention, though somewhat out of its place, that the Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, by a resolution of an extraordinary assembly of April 27, 1811, in which Lord Wellington was declared an honorary member, have offered a price of 50 *milreas* to the author of the best memoir on his Lordship's Campaigns in Portugal and Spain in 1811.

In the East of Spain the ancient city of Tarragona has been taken by the French after an assault which appears to have been *premeditatedly* and *intentionally* bloody. This is a heavy charge against a General; and therefore we quote Suchet's own words for it, extracted from *le Moniteur*, 8 Juillet, 1811, page 720.

Je crains bien, si la garnison de la place attend l'assaut à sa dernière enceinte, d'être contraint de donner un exemple terrible, et d'effrayer à jamais la Catalogne et l'Espagne par LA DESTRUCTION D'UNE VILLE ENTIERE.
—LE COMTE SUCHET.

In the issue he proceeded to execute his threats; and after the place was taken, he massacred thousands of the citizens. Thus writes this diabolical hero, to his equally diabolical master.

“The terrible example which I foresaw with regret in my last report to your Highness, has taken place, and will for a long time be recollected in Spain.”

“Four thousand men have been killed in the city; from 10 to 12,000 men endeavoured to make their escape over the walls into the country; 1000 have been sabred or drowned; nearly 10,000, 500 of whom are officers, have been made prisoners, and are setting off for France; nearly 1000 wounded are in the hospitals of the city, where their lives were respected in the midst of the carnage. Three Field Marshals and the Governor are among the prisoners; many others among the slain.”

Suchet is since promoted to be a Marshall of France, instead of being hanged!! What better could be expected from the author of those numerous and diversified massacres, which have hardened the heart, and scared the conscience, of the Iron Crowned King! We shudder at the recollection of Lodi, of Milan, of Lugo, of Pavia, of Benasco, of Toulon, of Jaffa, of Cairo, and many other places:—whole populations condemned to slaughter!—This promotion of a deputy desolator, when the principal could not enjoy the *spectacle* in person, more than justifies every imputation charged as blood-guiltiness on the MOST CHRISTIAN KING!!!

The other states of Europe are of less immediate notice. Sweden has seen more than one assemblage of its peasantry resist the conscription:—a symptom we conceive of hidden dangers. Certainly it confirms hints we have heretofore dropped; and a fit conjuncture may shew them in full strength. Gustavus has landed in Denmark. The whole of the political circumstances of Sweden are mysterious.

Russia we suppose will continue to trade as well as she is able, during the summer; and when winter approaches will thunder out confiscatory edicts against interlopers.

Denmark will follow Russia: already it is said, her measures are less acrimonious.—The refusal of intercourse of her corn vessels with Norway is assigned as a reason for her abatement in privateering warfare. Norway does not grow half corn enough for its inhabitants:—without assistance they must starve.

The condition of Prussia, Poland, and Austria is best inferred from their articles in our *OBSERVANDA EXTERNA*.

Holland now witnesses what was expected: her merchants have forsaken her Exchanges; they are open,—but only *pro formâ*:—her tradesmen abandon their shops; her bankers are shot for holding intercourse with England, without which they cannot pay. Her best citizens are at labour on the construction of docks and wharfs at Antwerp, as punishment for countenancing conscripts who have eloped. Every year the condition of Holland must get worse and worse. None can relieve her: *she must relieve herself*.

Have we nothing to say about France? O, yes! something VERY GREAT.—A view of the EXTERNAL RELATIONS of France?—No: AN EXPOSE of the INTERNAL STATE of the empire?—*bah!*—What is that in comparison? *Hear! Hear!* “The President of the Legislative body, at the head of a deputation of TWENTY-FIVE senators, presented an address of compliment to the *Roi de Rome*; which having read to the said *Roi*, and being informed the said *Roi* did not speak French, he turned about and delivered the said address to the *nurse* of the said *Roi*; but as she could not read, he turned about a second time—and gave it to his governess!!!—Since that, the prince of Schwartzembourg, ambassador from the Emperor of Austria, proceeded in state to St. Cloud, on Thursday, May 28, to present to the King of Rome the Grand Insignia of the order of St. Etienne of Hungary. His majesty was in his cradle, and the prince presented the order to his governess.”

A passage in Rousseau's *Emile*, has been circulated by the envious English journalists,—*profane wretches!*—as prophetic,—

“*Si jamais on vit un spectacle indécent, odieux, risible, c'est un corps de Magistrats, le chef à la tête en habit de cérémonie, prosternés devant un Enfant au Maillot, qu'ils haranguent en termes pompeux, et qui crie et lève pour toute réponse.*”

Which they thus translate:

“If ever there was seen a spectacle, at once indecent, disgusting, and ludicrous, it is that of a body of magistrates, with their chief at their head, and decked out in their robes of office, prostrating themselves before a baby in swaddling clothes, and haranguing him in pompous terms, whilst he answers them only by crying and drivelling.”

The internal state of France has been exposed at great length. It contains some truths; and some falsities. We expect information by which to distinguish one from the other, of which we hope to avail ourselves in our next number. It completely justifies what we stated in our last.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

BETWEEN THE 20TH OF JUNE, AND 20TH OF JULY, 1811.

MARRIAGES.

At Cheltenham, Rev. R. Hare, of Herstmonceaux, Sussex, to Ann, third daughter of Adm. Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. and widow of John Lewis, Esq; of Harpton-Court, Radnorshire.—Rev. J. Boorman, Fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, to Miss E. Page, of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire.—At Sunning-Hill, Berks. Capt. John Cochet, of the Royal Navy, to Mrs. Long, widow of Captain Long, late of the 89th regiment.—At Greta Green, by Parson Laing, Lord Deerhurst, son of the Earl of Coventry, to Lady Mary Beauclerk, daughter of the Duke of St. Alban's by his first wife, and great niece to Sir Henry Etherington, Bart. Laing received a fee of 100 guineas on the occasion.—Mr. H. F. Holt, of Abingdon-street, to Sarah Ann, only daughter of the late T. White, Esq; of Harpenden, Herts.—The Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, Judge Advocate, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of John Denison, Esq; of Ossington, Nottinghamshire.—In the East-Indies, on the 14th January last, Captain Donald Macleod, of the 1st battalion 78th regiment, to Lucy Berners, third daughter of T. Berners Plestow, Esq; of Berners-str. and Watlington-hall, Norfolk.—At St. James's church, Edward Hawkins Cheney, Captain in the Scotch Greys, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late John Ayre, Esq; of Gaddesby, Leicestershire.—At Boreham, Essex, Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of Sir John Tyrell, Bart. of Boreham-house, to J. R. Spencer Phillips, Esq; of Writtle.—Henry Brown, Esq; of the Castle-house, Leicester, to Miss Frone, of Whetstone.—Mortimer Tucker, Esq; to Margaret, daughter of the Rev. J. Douglas, rector of Middleton, Sussex.—Mr. James Wyatt, of Oxford, to Miss Sadler, daughter of Mr. Sadler, the celebrated aeronaut.—Thomas Daniell, Esq; of Aldridge-lodge, Staffordshire, to Miss Mary Smith, third daughter of Samuel Smith, Esq; M. P. of Woodhall-park, Herts.—By special licence, Lord Berghersh, eldest son of the Earl of Westmoreland, to Miss Wellesley Pole, daughter of Hon. W. Pole.—Lieut. Colonel Serle, of the late 106th foot, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of John Edwards, Esq; of Chigwell, Essex.—Edward Fanshawe, Esq; Captain of the Royal Engineers, to Frances Mary, second daughter of Lieut.-General Sir Hew Dalrymple.—John Sloane, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn-fields, to Maria, third daughter of James Preston, Esq; of Sewardstone, Essex.—Rev. Mr. Blake, of Swanton Abbots, to Miss Lubbock, daughter of R. Lubbock, Esq; of Lammas, Norf.

DEATHS.

Aged 38, Frances, wife of the Rev. Edward Jones, jun. vicar of Greatham, Rutland, and eldest daughter of Wm. Belgrave, Esq; of Preston.—At his house in London, the Right Hon. the Earl of Massarene, aged 66. His lordship succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother, Chichester Skeffington, Esq.—At Bristol, the Rev. Richard Collinson, rector of Kingweston, Somersetshire, in his 74th year.—At Camberwell-green, aged 73, the Rev. Richard Dodd, M. A. late

rector of Cowley, Middlesex.—Catharine, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Bullivant, rector of Marston Trussel, Northamptonshire, and wife of Mr. Treslove, surgeon, of Market-Harborough, aged 29 years.—Mr. George Nicholls, attorney, of Lutterworth, eldest son of John Nicholls, Esq; of the Spa Gardens, near Leicester.—At Sunning Hill, Samuel Haynes, Esq; father of the Countess of Bridgewater.—At her house in Baker-street, Portman-square, Viscountess Sidmouth.—Mrs. Newton, of Harley-street, widow of Michael Newton, Esq; of Culverthorpe, Lincolnshire.—The Hon. Charles Bagnall Agar, formerly of Christ Church, Oxford.—*Suddenly*, Mr. Mackinlay, bookseller, in the Strand.—At Menabilly near Fowey, Philip Rasleigh, Esq; at the advanced age of 82. He represented the borough of Fowey for several successive Parliaments, and before he quitted public life was father of the House of Commons.—At Cuckfield, on his way to Brighton for the recovery of his health, the Hon. Baron Dimsdale, of Hertford.—In his 69th year, the Rev. William Aldington, upwards of 30 years rector of Tudenham, Gloucestershire.—At Brough-hall, near Catterick, Yorkshire, aged 67, Sir J. Lawson, Bart.—Aged 86, the Rev. L. Howson, 60 years vicar of East Winton, Yorkshire.—The Rev. John Rawlins, B. D. late Fellow of Merton college, Oxford, and vicar of Ponteland, Northumberland.—At Dr. Kerr's, Northampton, Warden Sergison, Esq; of Cuckfield-place, Sussex, formerly Lieut-Colonel in the royal regiment of Horse-Guards.—At Renishaw-hall, Derbyshire, in his 42d year, Sir Sitwell Sitwell, Bart. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son (a minor) now Sir George Sitwell, Bart.—At Stone, near Dartford, Kent, in the 64th year of his age, the Rev. Thos. Heathcote, brother to Sir William Heathcote, Bart. He was 39 years rector of Stone.—At his seat in Yorkshire, Sir Thomas Pilkington, Bart. Dying without male issue, his title devolves upon his brother, now Sir William Pilkington, of Hilston, Monmouthshire.—Mrs. Hayward, aged 64, wife of John Hayward, Esq; one of the aldermen of Lincoln.—At Grimsby, Mrs. Stockdale, wife of the Rev. J. Stockdale, vicar of that place.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

June 15.—The following gentlemen were admitted:—*B.D.* Rev. Wm. Marsden, of Brasenose-coll.—*B.C.L.* Rev. Francis Joseph Faithfull, of St. John's-coll.—*M.A.* Rev. Cha. Wayland, of Wadham; Mr. Fienes Trotman; Rev. Wm. Squire Rufford, and Rev. Cha. B. Cavendish Whitmore, of Christ church; Rev. Wm. M. Stephenson Preston, of Queen's; Mr. John Freeman, of Trinity; Rev. Charles Parr Burney, of Merton; Rev. David Prothero, Mr. John Blackburne, and Mr. John Ford, of Brasenose-college.—*B.A.* Mr. James Williams James, of Jesus-college; Mr. William Harriott, of Exeter; and James Saumarez, Esq; of Christ church.

June 22.—The following gentlemen were admitted:—*B.D.* Rev. Alexander Brodie, of Trinity college.—*M.A.* William Daniel Coneybeare, Esq; of Christ church; Rev. George Morgan,

and Rev. Reginald Wynniatt, of Queen's college; Rev. Samuel Cole, and Rev. William Hayne, of Exeter college; Rev. James Gibson, of Wadham college; George Henry William Hartopp, Esq; William Hicks Beach, and Rev. William Hoblyn, of Christ church; John King, and Rev. Maurice Hiller Goodman, of Brasenose college; Rev. Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth, of New college; Rev. George Davies, of University; Rev. Arthur Benoni Evans, and Rev. Wm. Gwinnett Hornidge, of Pembroke college.—*B.A.* Edmund Hartopp, Esq; and Mr. Charles Ellis, of Christ church; Mr. William Trevanoe Oliver, of Brasenose, and Mr. Henry Matthew Hutchinson, of University college.

June 28.—The following gentlemen were admitted:—*B.D.* Rev. Thomas Stone, and Rev. Thomas Clayton, of Brasenose college.—*B.C.L.* Mr. John Henry Norman, of Trinity college.—*M.A.* Rev. Robert Ashe, of Trinity college; Rev. Richard Prichard, and Rev. Isaac Bonsall, of Jesus college; Rev. John Jope, of Exeter college; Rev. John Mare Wood, of St. Alban hall; Mr. Anthony Austin, of Oriel college; Mr. Love Parry Jones Parry, and Mr. Henry Hall Joy, of Christ church; Rev. Christopher Lipscomb, of New college; Rev. Abraham Fitzpatrick Sherson, of Merton college.—*B.A.* Right Hon. Henry George Lord Apsley, eldest son of Earl Bathurst, of Christ Church; Mr. Thomas Salter, of the same society; and Mr. John Butler Harrison, of Magdalen college.

Rev. William Harrison, of Brasenose college, was admitted *B.D.*

Rev. Richard Prichard, of Jesus college, and the Rev. James Hoare Christopher Moor, of Magdalen college, were admitted *B.D.*

July 6.—Mr. Wm. Dalby and Mr. Edward Eliot, of Exeter college, were elected Fellows of that society.

Rev. Benjamin Parsons Symonds was elected Fellow, and Mr. Wenman Cavendish Langton, Scholar of Wadham college.

Mr. Edward Philip Cooper was chosen Fellow of St. John's college.

Rev. Alexander Brodie, of Trinity college, and vicar of East Bourn, Sussex, admitted *D.D.*

Rev. Robert Glover, of Brasenose college, admitted *M.A.*

July 13.—The last day of Act Term, the following gentlemen were admitted:—*M.A.* Rev. Edward Morgan, of Jesus college; Rev. James Davies, of Oriel; and Rev. Craven Ord, of University college.—*B.A.* Mr. Pelly Parker, of Christ church.

Edward Campbell, *M.A.* of Trinity college, Dublin, was incorporated at Magdalen hall.

The number of degrees in Easter Term was—Three *D.D.* one *D.C.L.* eight *B.D.* one *B.C.L.* one *B. Med.* eighteen *M.A.* and twenty-four *B.A.*—Matriculations 64.

In Act Term the number was—One *D.D.* one *B. Med.* seven *B.D.* two *B.C.L.* fifty *M.A.* and thirty-seven *B.A.*—Matriculations twenty-seven.

CAMBRIDGE COMMENCEMENT, 1811.

Installation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Chancellor of the University.

Friday, June 28.—In the morning a selection of sacred music, from Handel, Haydn, &c.

was performed in St. Mary's Church. In the evening a concert at the senate house. At 7 o'clock in the evening, the chancellor elect arrived at Trinity college, with his suite; the fellows of the college were arranged up the walk, with whom H.R.H. conversed in a very familiar manner. The Vice-Chancellor, and heads of houses paid their respects at 8 o'clock.

Saturday, June 29.—The Company assembled at the senate house, which was almost instantly filled, at 11 o'clock. The front seats were appropriated to ladies. The general appearance was very brilliant, the noblemen, doctors, &c. being in their robes.

At 12 o'clock a deputation of six doctors (two in each faculty) six non-regents, and six regents, waited on the Chancellor elect at Trinity Lodge. H.R.H. in his robes, accompanied by Sir Sidney Smith, Sir Eyre Coore, Gen. Murray, and others, proceeded to the senate house. At the steps he was met by the Vice Chancellor, and two bedels; he walked up the aisle on the left of the Vice Chancellor, to the chair of state. The band played the coronation anthem; and all the company (near 3000 persons) stood up, and greeted him with acclamations.

The overture being ended, the vice chancellor addressed H. R. H. in an English speech.

He adverted to the exemplary pattern set by his Royal Highness in the pursuit of his studies while at college, which had ever been regarded by the different members of the university with admiration. With those feelings unaltered, by time or circumstances, the university felt proud in the opportunity of requesting his Royal Highness's acceptance of the highest situation they had it in their power to bestow; this they did with a perfect confidence that his Royal Highness would prosecute the honour, credit, and interests of their community with the most unremitting industry; convinced as they were, that the same zeal which he had exercised for their prosperity after he had quitted his studies would be exerted in the capacity of their chancellor, a situation for which, on every account, he was eminently qualified. It was impossible to be insensible of the honorable distinction of H. R. H.'s admission at Cambridge; a distinction peculiarly valuable, as he was the first and only member of the royal family, on the throne, who had received his education at an English university. Were it proper for him to expatiate on the conduct of H. R. H. since he left college, he could dwell with peculiar pleasure on the well known ardour with which he obeyed the call of his country in the hour of danger; on the laudable desire evinced by H. R. H. to render still greater services to the state, by his travels in the remotest parts of Europe in the pursuit of useful knowledge; and— with the deepest sensations of delight on the universally admired humanity of H. R. H., by which he had actuated not alone to relieve the distresses of his fellow-creatures in the most bounteous manner, but to take a distinguished part in the suppression of that disgraceful traffic, by which so many thousands of human creatures had been condemned to the most horrid and unjustifiable slavery. It was enough, however, for him to confine himself to the virtues which his Royal Highness had displayed in that com-

munity, virtues which must ever live in his memory, and in the hearts of all who were acquainted with him. He could not omit to express his fulness of gratitude for the obligation which the university had received from the present Royal Family, to whom their constitutional and laws were so peculiarly indebted for protection. The doctor then alluded to the many illustrious men in the field and the cabinet who had received their education at this university, and expressed a hope that the merits of those still living would be transmitted to future ages; concluding by declaring his confidence that H. R. H. would, on all occasions, be the faithful guardian and protector of the rights and privileges of the university.

He then presented his R. H. with the patent of office, elegantly written on vellum, the seal being annexed thereto, in a gold box. The patent was read aloud by the senior proctor: the book of statutes was presented; and the Vice Chancellor taking H. R. H.'s right hand into his own, the senior proctor administered the oaths of office: H. R. H. was then seated in the chair of state, and thereby installed, amidst universal acclamations.

The public orator, next addressed to the Chancellor a Latin oration; to which H. R. H. replied uncovered in English.

He declared his deep sense of the honour done him, in placing him at the head of a university unalterably attached to the civil and religious rights of the country.—His veneration for that august body:—for the confidence placed in him,—which was doubly valuable, as he was the first of his family educated in a university, that had strenuously supported the principles which placed the House of Brunswick on the throne. They could not have chosen one more attached to their interests, or more inclined to protect their privileges than himself. He rejoiced in the distinctions now enjoyed by Great Britain; which he attributed to the blessings of its glorious constitution, supported by the wisdom, loyalty and courage of its inhabitants;—and by the knowledge derived from this place. Here had been reared some of the most eminent statesmen the world had ever witnessed, and to this university the nation was justly indebted for some of its most able defenders.—Here the heroes of Cressy and Poitiers received their education, with other heroes whose deeds of valour had crowned them with immortal honour, and afforded new proofs of that spirit and energy which had ever characterised the British name! He felt proud of having received a public education, and that pride was considerably increased in having received it at the university of Cambridge. H. R. H. concluded with repeating his expressions of gratitude for the honour conferred on him, and by declaring the sincere pleasure he should always feel in visiting *Alma Mater*, with his firm intention, whether absent or present, to make the prosperity of the university the object of his constant solicitude.

[The company stood uncovered during his Royal Highness's speech, which was rapturously applauded.]

The ode was then performed: for which see our POETRY.

The Chancellor gave a sumptuous dinner to the university and its illustrious visitors (nearly 1,000 persons) in the cloister of Nevill's Court, Trinity College. Music playing. The toasts where, the King: H. R. H. the Chancellor: the right Worshipful the Vice-Chancellor; the members of the Senate: the Noblemen and Gentlemen visitors.

In the evening the Chancellor attended a concert in the Senate House. A cold collation, in Trinity College followed by fireworks.

Sunday, June 30.

The Chancellor went in state to St. Mary's Church; accompanied by the High Steward, &c. The congregation it was supposed consisted of 5,000 persons.

The Chancellor held his first Public Levee, at Trinity Lodge; which was most numerous attended. At 11 o'clock, he went in state to the Senate House. The usual ceremonies were then observed previous to the admission to degrees, after which the Chancellor conferred the Honorary Degrees of Doctor in Civil Law and Master of Arts on the following dignified and illustrious persons.

Honorary Doctors in Civil Law.—Right Hon. Earl of Hardwicke, High Steward of the university—Right Hon. Marquis of Lansdowne, Trin.—Marquis of Hartington, Trin. coll.—Earl of Bristol, St. John's college—Right Hon. Lord Carysfort, Trin. coll.—Right Hon. Lord Erskine, Trin. coll.—John Townshend, St. John's college.—Henniker, St. John's college—George Henry Cavendish, Trin. coll.—Lord Kinnaird Trinity college—Lord Bishop of Norwich, Christ's church, Oxford—Hon. Laurence Dundas, Trin. coll.—Hon. Thomas Lawrence Dundas, Trin. coll.—Hon. William Cavendish, Trinity coll.—Hon. David Montagu Erskine, Trinity coll.—Hon. William Coote, Trinity coll.—Hon. John Penn, Clare hall—Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, Bart. Trin. coll. Dublin—Vice-Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith—Sir James Crawford, Bart. Christ church, Oxford.

Honorary Masters of Arts.—Lord Francis Godolphin Osborn, Trin. coll.—Lord Bective, of Trinity college—Hon. Richard Neville, Trin. coll.—Hon. Thomas Erskine, Trin. coll.—Hon. Richard Carlton, Trin. hall.—Hon. John Saville Lumley, Trin. hall.—Sir John Coxo Hippisley, Trin. coll.—Sir Joseph Thomas Horton, Trin. coll.—Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, Trin. coll.—Sir George Warrender, Trin. coll.—Sir Nicholas Coulthurst, Trin. coll.—Sir Charles Coote, Trin. coll.—Sir William Rowley, Trin. coll.—Sir James Graham, Jesus college—Sir George Shea, Trinity college.

After the ceremony was completed, the Chancellor returned to Trinity lodge, and immediately after proceeded to Sidney college gardens, where a magnificent breakfast had been prepared by the university in honour of his Royal Highness; supposed to be the most superb ever seen in the university.

After the Chancellor had left Sidney Gardens, he attended a grand dinner given by the Master and Fellows of Trinity college, in return for that given by his Royal Highness on Saturday. One of the dishes was a baron of beef, placed on a stone pedestal.

At eight o'clock in the evening, the fourth

grand concert commenced, and was, if possible, more fully attended than either of the preceding. At the conclusion, *Rule Britannia* was sung with high applause. The Chancellor supped in the hall of Peter-house.

Tuesday, July 2.

At 10 o'clock the Chancellor went to the Senate-House, and presided in the chair of state; the usual ceremony of creating Doctors then took place, after which the prize-men recited their exercises, odes, &c. in the following order:

The exercises for two of the Members' prizes were recited by Mr. Alderson, of Caius college, and Mr. Smedley, of Trinity college, Senior Bachelors, who were both highly applauded.

Mr. Blomfield, of Caius college, who gained one of the Chancellor's medals for his classical learning, made a most excellent Latin speech, which was given with peculiar effect, and received very great applause.

Mr. James Bailey, of Trinity college, recited a Greek ode on the death of the Princess Amelia, and a Greek and Latin epigram; after which Mr. George Waddington, of the same society, spoke a Latin ode on the Battle of Busaco.—These odes and epigrams gained the prizes instituted by Sir William Browne, and were much applauded.

After each gentleman had spoken, he was conducted from the rostrum, by the Senior Bedel, to the Chancellor, who presented him with the medal which had been previously adjudged.

Degrees conferred.

5 Doctors in Divinity.—Rev. Dr. S. Butler, of St. John's college. Head Master of Shrewsbury school, (*by mandate*).—Rev. Dr. M. Davy, Master of Caius college (*by mandate*).—Rev. Dr. C. Illingworth, of Pembroke hall, Archdeacon of Lincoln.—Rev. Dr. J. Hird, of King's college, rector of Monkstun, Devon.—Rev. Dr. J. Phillips, of St. John's college, vicar of Burstead cum Bognor, Essex.

2 Doctors in Law.—Rev. Dr. R. Povah, Bennett college. Rev. Dr. R. Chatfield, Emmanuel college.

Doctor in Music.—Doctor J. Jay, composer of music.

6 Bachelors in Divinity.—Rev. G. Renouard, Fellow of Sidney college, (*by mandate*). Rev. R. Tatham, Fellow of St. John's. Rev. C. Child, of St. John's college. Rev. T. Harwood, Emmanuel college. Rev. B. Bridge, Fellow of Peterhouse. Rev. G. D'Oyly, Fellow of Bene't college.

5 Bachelors in Civil Law.—L. M. Colman, Esq. of Trinity Hall. G. J. Freeman, Esq. of Trinity Hall. R. Cranmer, Esq. of Jesus College. J. Cox, Esq. of Jesus College. C. E. Twyford, Esq. of Emmanuel College.

3 Bachelors in Physics.—Mr. F. Okes, Tancred Student of Caius college. Mr. J. K. Walker, of Caius college. Mr. H. H. Fox, of St. John's.

Bachelor in Music.—G. H. P. Bridgtower, composer of music.

4 Honorary Masters of Arts.—Hon. D. J. W. Kinnaird, Trin. coll. Hon. F. Stanhope, of Trinity hall. Hon. J. W. Peachey, Emmanuel college. Sir A. Chichester, Bart. Emmanuel college.

98 Masters of Arts.—Trinity College. Messrs. Rennell, Colman, Blomfield, Sedgwick, Web-

ster, Peacock, Ward, Clark, Chambers, Scott, Rimington, Pritchett, Hudson, Banks, Tomline, Crabbe, Gream, Hackett, Walker, Smyth, Ord, Bennett, Thompson, Cazalet, Baker, Hobhouse.—*St. John's College.* Messrs. Pretymann, Bland, Hughes, Wroth, Snee, Delmar, Cockerell, Taibot, Caldwell, Haygarth, Marsh, Jenks, Kelly, Parry, Male, Duffell, Monins, Baldock, Mitford.—*King's College.* Messrs. Frazer, Delafosse, Litchfield, Brann, Richards.—*Peterhouse.* Messrs. Benson, Barley, Ehot, French, Round, Pemberton.—*Pembroke Hall.* Messrs. Neale, Garton, Chasman, Barnes.—*Clare Hall.* Messrs. Pullian, Crane, Hammond.—*Caius College.* Messrs. Colman, White, Bickersteth, Fisher.—*Beaumont College.* Messrs. Sherer, Stockdale, Walker, M. Roby, Pearse.—*Queen's College.* Messrs. Cox, Clark, Spragg, Wilson, Brett.—*Catharine Hall.* Mr. S. M. S. M. S.—*Jesus College.* Mr. Church.—*Christ College.* Messrs. Mortlock, Leathes, Buck, Clark.—*Magdalen College.* Messrs. Crowther, Wilson, Capper.—*Emmanuel College.* Messrs. Marsham, Thorp, Vane, Allix.—*Sidney College.* Messrs. Barber, Jefferson, Blomfield, Clarke, Garney, Wainwright, Sidney, Ellis.

The Chancellor visited several of the colleges after he had returned from the Senate-House, and paid his respects to all the others on the following morning.

His R. H. the Chancellor, the noblemen and gentlemen of his suite, the bishops, and about a hundred and fifty members of the senate, partook of an elegant cold collation, provided by Sir Bussick Harwood, at his house in Downing college. Lady Harwood was also honored by the company of several noble ladies: the repast lasted about three hours.

In the afternoon the Chancellor dined at Caius, and in the evening supped at Christ, college; at both places a style of great elegance was observed.

The Commencement Ball was conducted with peculiar taste and liberality, and was, as might have been expected, most genteely attended: the stewards were, Lord Strathaven, George Finch Haflon, Esq. and Lane Fox, Esq.

Tuesday being Commencement Day, there were feasts at almost all the colleges; that at St. John's was particularly grand.

Wednesday, July 3.—Mr. Sadler ascended in his balloon, from the Great Court of Trinity College. It was inscribed

"*Celcius. Princeps Gulielmus Fredericus, Dux Gloucestris, Acad. Cantab. Cancellarius Electus MDCCCXI.*"

Crowds came from 40 miles distance to witness this ascent. Mr. Sadler after various aerial vicissitudes landed in a field near Standon, in Hertfordshire. Supposed to have travelled about 80 miles. Ascended 15 minutes past 2 o'clock: descended 50 minutes past 3.

Trinity breakfast conducted in the most magnificent style, concluded the festivity. The number of ladies and gentlemen was about 1500.

The Duke's table was under a grand pavilion at the east end of the court, which, united with the cloisters, formed the great square. In the centre of the table was placed a large pyramid of fruit, on a plateau, painted with the arms of the Duke of Gloucester and the college united. In the centres of the tables in all the cloisters were parterres painted in marmotinto, on which were

placed a variety of vases, pillars and Chinese figures, interspersed with triumphal arches, from which were suspended portraits of the Royal Family, and various naval and military heroes.

At about 6 o'clock the Duke took leave of the company, expressing, in very high terms, the gratitude he should ever feel for the honour conferred upon him by the members of the university, and those ladies and gentlemen who had graced the festivities with their presence.—His Royal Highness then set off on his return to London, accompanied as when he arrived. The dancing was kept up till nine o'clock.

It is remarkable that two gentlemen were present on this occasion who witnessed the Duke of Newcastle's Installation in 1747, viz. Dr. Craven, Master of St. John's college, and William Smith, Esq; of Bury, formerly of the same society.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between June 20 and July 20, 1811, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Byrne, I. and E. Lewin, Liverpool, spirit merchants.
Holmes, I. and J. Newbury, Sweetings Kents, eating-house keepers.
Hcard, W. Bristol, ironmonger.
Jones, J. Edmonton, Middlesex, wheelwright.
Price, J. Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer.
Rugely, H. St. Ives, draper.
Southcom, J. Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, merchant.
Ward, W. Long-lane, Southwark, carpenter.
White, J. Gloucester, barge-owner.

BANKRUPTS.

Adams, E. Basingstoke, shopkeeper. *Att.* Nelson, Paisgrave-place, Strand.
Allen, R. Manchester, grocer. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.
Ayre, R. Borough of Leicester, currier. *Att.* Kinderly and Co. Gray's-Inn.
Adams, T. and T. Messiter, Bristol, merchants. *Att.* Jenkins, New Inn.
Ashworth, J. Brown-street, Edgeware-road, Middlesex, grocer. *Att.* Willett and Co. Finsbury-square.
Abernethy, Jas. Francis-street, Bedford-square, broker. *Att.* Wardson and Co. Austin Friars.
Apthorp, C. Galloway street, merchant. *Att.* Shaws and Co. Blackfriars.
Bayley, R. Kennington, merchant. *Att.* Gregory, Newington-caneway.
Badger, R. Bury, Lancaster, inn-holder. *Att.* Wigglesworth, Gray's-Inn.
Burgess, W. Willow-bank, Lancaster, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
Bridson, S. and J. Manchester, grocers. *Att.* Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.
Beckett, J. Aldermanbury, lighterman. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall-court.
Berg, A. E. St. Paul's Church-yard, merchant. *Att.* Oakley, Manly-lane, Cannon-street.
Bailey, J. and R. Salford, Lancashire, silk-manufacturers. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.
Bowen, B. Harrow, apothecary. *Att.* Macdougall and Co. Lincoln's-inn, New-square.
Blake, J. Tewkesbury, linen-draper. *Att.* Haliday, St. John's-square.
Boys, S. Drighlington, Yorkshire, clothier. *Att.* Evans, Hatton-garden.
Brock, W. and B. Le Mesurier, Warnford-court, merchants. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warnford-court.
Boid, S. Great Wild-street, coach-smith. *Att.* Williamson and Co. Clifford's-inn.
Birrell, T. Upper Baker-street, builder. *Att.* Gude, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
Bath, J. Cirencester, Gloucester, watch-maker. *Att.* Frowde, Seric-street.
Bowden, S. Plymouth-dock, grocer. *Att.* Wimburn and Co. Chancery-lane.
Bennett, W. Merton, Surrey, callico-printer. *Att.* Parentier and Son, London-street, Fenchurch-street.
Bailey, R. Kennington, Surrey, merchant. *Att.* Gregory, Prospect-row, Newington.
Bridge, W. Liverpool, soap-boiler. *Att.* Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.
Barnett, S. Long-alley, Moor fields, victualler. *Att.* Harris, Castle-street, Houndsditch.
Coates, R. Falsgrave, Scarborough, stone-mason. *Att.* Longdall and Co. Holborn-court.

- Callant, T. Little Belton, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.
- Coleman, J. Waltham-green, stage-coach master. *Att.* Brown, Duke-street, Westminster.
- Clifton, T. Ham-common, Surrey, dealer. *Att.* Jones, Bull-court, Glitspur-street.
- Carter, J. Stratford-green, Essex, victualler. *Att.* Alliston, Freemasu's-court, Cornhill.
- Clayton, T. Manchester, grocer. *Att.* Robinson, Manchester.
- Dyson, G. Deb-mill, York, cloth-manufacturer. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
- Danam, J. Threadneedle-street, merchant. *Att.* Rogers and Son, Manchester-buildings.
- Darke, W. Birmingham, book-binder. *Att.* Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings.
- Ewbank, J. White Lion-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant. *Att.* Castle, Furnival's-inn.
- Farr, E. Crawford-street, Mary-le-bonne, victualler. *Att.* Vandecom and Co. Bush-lane, Cannon-street.
- Farlow, J. Great Scotland-yard, coal-merchant. *Att.* Saddle, Monument-yard.
- Glass, J. W. Sise-lane, merchant. *Att.* Crowder and Co. Old Jewry.
- Geat, J. Walsall, watchmaker. *Att.* Swaine and Co. Old Jewry.
- Greenwood, G. Dewsbury, York, manufacturer. *Att.* Evans, Hatton-garden.
- Georges, H. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.
- Goodridge, H. Bath, ironmonger. *Att.* Highmoore and Co. Bush-lane.
- Gaue, F. Frome Salwood, Somerset, victualler. *Att.* Nethersole and Co. Essex-street, Strand.
- Grime, E. Stockport, Cheshire, machine-maker. *Att.* Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.
- Godsall, H. Sudbrook, Gloucester, skinner. *Att.* Okey, Gloucester.
- Goodwin, J. Ray-street, Clerkeuwell, baker. *Att.* Humphreys, Tokenhouse-yard.
- Gyford, E. Westham, Essex, builder. *Att.* Stratton and Co. Shoreditch.
- Goodwin, R. Gouldfish-moss, Stafford, hawker. *Att.* Dewberry, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.
- Gregory, E. Pilkington, Lancashire, dealer. *Att.* Walker, Manchester.
- Marrison, T. Liverpool, cow-keeper. *Att.* Shepherd and Co. Gray's-inn.
- Hughes, K. Pontpool, tallow-chandler. *Att.* Jenkins and Co. New-inn.
- Humble, J. Felling, Durham, merchant. *Att.* Grey, Gray's-inn.
- Harvey, T. A. St. Martin's-lane, bricklayer. *Att.* Buxton, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.
- Hague, W. Wigan, inn-keeper. *Att.* Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.
- Horne, C. and E. Finch, Church-court, Clement's-lane, wine and spirit-merchants. *Att.* Loxley, Cheapside.
- Howard, K. sen. J. Rivers, R. Howard, jun. and J. Howard, Mitcham, Surrey, calico-printers. *Att.* Marson, Newington-butt.
- Halford, H. Oakham, Rutland, draper. *Att.* Smart, Red-lion square.
- Hathaway, E. Walsall, Staffordshire, grocer. *Att.* Baxter's and Co. Foster-lane.
- Hicks, M. New Bond-street, milliner. *Att.* Donnoilon, Coleman-street-buildings.
- Hulls, W. Holborn, cutler. *Att.* Pophins, Dean-street, Soho.
- Hall, W. and A. Hinde, Wood-street, silk-manufacturers. *Att.* Mison and Co. Foster-lane.
- Hunter, D. Sise-lane, merchant. *Att.* Crowden and Co. Old Jewry.
- Hipkiss, R. Birmingham, japanner. *Att.* Devon and Co. Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.
- Hewitt, J. Bolton-le-moors, Lancashire, money-scrivener. *Att.* Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.
- Hill, J. Great Mary-le-bone-street, taylor. *Att.* Wettig, Duke-street, Portland-place.
- Hoose, J. D. jun. Walbrook, merchant. *Att.* Collett and Co. Chancery-lane.
- Hodgkinson, J. jun. Short-street, Curtain-road, Shoreditch. *Att.* Denton and Co. Gray's-inn.
- Halliday, T. Old South-sea House, Broad-street, merchant. *Att.* Gregson and Co. Angel-court.
- Hubble, W. Dartford, Kent, miller. *Att.* Straton and Co. Shoreditch.
- Hart, W. South Shields, ship-owner. *Att.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.
- Jones, W. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.
- Jee, S. Great Scotland-yard, coal-merchant. *Att.* Robinson, Hat-moen-street, Piccadilly.
- Inman, T. Bedale, Yorkshire, wine-merchant. *Att.* Morton, Gray's-inn-square.
- Johnson, T. Oxford-street, smith. *Att.* Thomas, Fenchurch-street.
- Kendall, H. Rochester, draper. *Att.* Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad-street.
- King, S. West Lexham, Norfolk, money-scrivener. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.
- Kirkpatrick, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.
- Liversedge, J. Horton, Yorkshire, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Nettlefold, Norfolk-street, Strand.
- Le Brun, P. E. Old Bond street, chemist. *Att.* Pophins, Dean-street, Soho.
- Lownds, T. Gutter-lane, Cheapside, warehouseman. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friary-street.
- Lings, J. Sawley, Derby, dealer in coals. *Att.* Kindery and Co. Gray's-inn.
- Lee, E. Broad-street, merchant. *Att.* Kaye and Co. New Bank-buildings.
- Lewis, W. Cheltenham, grocer. *Att.* Meskings, Temple.
- Lodwige, J. Tokenhouse-yard, insurance broker. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall-court, Turockmorton street.
- Lanchester, A. St. James's-street, milliner. *Att.* Cranch, Union-court, Broad-street.
- Monk, C. J. Camden Town, Middlesex, dealer. *Att.* Briggs, Essex-street, Strand.
- Maggis, J. Hiperton, Wilts. coal-merchant. *Att.* Williams, Red-Lion square.
- Mills, T. Whitby, Yorkshire, inn-keeper. *Att.* Bell and Co. Bow-lane.
- Martin, W. Cardiff, corn factor. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.
- Mashiter, T. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Blackstock, Temple.
- Martin, H. Maidstone, Kent, victualler. *Att.* Jones, Milning-place, Bedford-row.
- Moses, J. Road-lane, insurance-broker. *Att.* Jacobs, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.
- Manning, W. Boston, Lincolnshire, straw-manufacturer. *Att.* Ladington and Co. Temple.
- Mounsher, W. Caermathen-street, insurance-broker. *Att.* Clark, Sadler's-hall, Cheapside.
- Mitchell, T. Hul, chemist. *Att.* Hicks, Gray's inn.
- Newburn, H. jun. Lloyd's Coffee-house, under-writer. *Att.* Raine, Temple.
- Mosdell, J. Compton, Berks, baker. *Att.* Blagrove and Co. Symond's-inn.
- Noone, A. Stratford, Essex, salter. *Att.* Lexley and Co. Cheapside.
- Naylor, R. jun. Liverpool, liquor-merchant. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.
- Oswin, K. Upper Norton-street, Fitzroy-square, insurance-broker. *Att.* Reardon and Co. Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.
- Owen, J. Hulme, Manchester, boat-builder. *Att.* Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.
- Ollivant, J. Liverpool, broker. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
- Pollitt, J. Manchester, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Heelis, Staple-inn.
- Pickering, R. R. and H. Leeds, bleachers. *Att.* Lambert and Sons, Bedford-row.
- Pulford, H. Berkeley-street, wine-merchant. *Att.* Richardson and Co. New-inn.
- Pulgrave, T. Bennett-place, Blackfriars, insurance broker. *Att.* Reardon and Co. Corbet-court.
- Phillips, G. jun. Great Warner-street, brass-founder. *Att.* Gale and Son, Bedford-row.
- Pooy, T. Chester, tallow-chandler. *Att.* Potts and Co. Chester.
- Parr, T. Thatcham, Berks, carpenter. *Att.* Eyre, Gray's-inn-square.
- Porter, W. and W. M. Porter, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, merchants. *Att.* Gregson and Co. Angel-court.
- Peterin, H. F. Lloyd's Coffee House, insurance-broker. *Att.* Kay and Co. New Bank-buildings.
- Parlett, W. Hart-street, Bloomsbury, apothecary. *Att.* Neild and Co. Norfolk-street, Strand.
- Page, A. Fakenham, Norfolk, brewer. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.
- Rugely, H. St. Ives, draper. *Att.* Lyon, Gray's-inn-square.
- Render, G. and S. Leeds, linen-draper. *Att.* Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.
- Rogers, R. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Shepherd and Co. Gray's-inn.
- Railey, R. Sise-lane, merchant. *Att.* Crowder and Co. Old Jewry.
- Reed, T. Beer-lane, victualler. *Att.* Beetham, Bouverie-street.
- Battenbury, J. P. Copthall court, insurance-broker. *Att.* Pasmore, Warrford-court.
- Shoel, J. Houndsditch, warehouseman. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall-court.
- Sawbridge, W. H. and C. Northampton, ironmongers. *Att.* Morgan and Co. Bedford-square.
- Stacey, T. Wandsworth, moulder. *Att.* Chursley, Mark-lane.
- Short, J. St. Catherine's-lane, East-Smithfield, victualler. *Att.* Holmes and Co. Mark-lane.

Simons, T. Leeds, brandy-merchant. *Att.* Sykes, New-inn.
 Stockman, S. Kingswear, Devon, mariner. *Att.* Price, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.
 Smith, G. Kent-road, Surrey, carpenter. *Att.* Hutton, Dean-street, Southwark.
 Smith, J. Manchester, bookseller. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.
 Scott, W. Mile-end, dealer. *Att.* Dawes, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.
 Smith, L. Old City-chambers, merchant. *Att.* Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate, within.
 Sabine, W. Gosport, grocer. *Att.* Shaw, Staple-inn.
 Shepherd, A. Huddersfield, York, cloth-dresser. *Att.* Battye, Chancery-lane.
 Sharp, C. S. Great Yarmouth, chemist. *Att.* Francis Lincoln's-inn.
 Stephenson, J. Hull, druggist. *Att.* Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.
 Stephens, E. H. Barnstable, Devon, sadler. *Att.* Bremridge, Barnstable.
 Thomas, C. Philip-lane, factor. *Att.* Lowless, Mildred's-court, Foultry.
 Thorn, W. Plymouth-dock, tailor and slop-seller. *Att.* Barber, Chancery-lane.
 Tomlinson, J. Mickle, Yorkshire, dealer. *Att.* Hartley, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
 Thomas, B. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Battye, Chancery-lane.
 Tideman, J. John-street, Oxford-street, furnishing-ironmonger. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.
 Talochon, P. Old Bond-street, druggist. *Att.* Winfield, Great Marlborough-street.
 Thompson, J. M. Manchester, cord-wainer. *Att.* Kay and Co. Manchester.
 Whitehouse, J. Dudley, Worcester, nail-factor. *Att.* Anstice and Co. Temple.
 Wing, M. New Sarum, Wilts, clothier. *Att.* Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's-inn.
 Whitley, J. Callington, Cornwall, tavern-keeper. *Att.* Williams and Co. Princes-street, Bedford-row.
 Wilson, R. Friday-street, merchant. *Att.* Crowder and Co. Old Jewry.
 Weaver, E. Kenton-street, Brunswick-square, warehouse man. *Att.* Turner and Co. Gray's-inn-square.
 Webster, H. Rolls-buildings, Fetter-lane, jeweller. *Att.* Bennett, New-inn-buildings.
 Wheatcross, J. Loughor, Glamorgan, dealer. *Att.* Williams and Co. New-square, Lincoln's-inn.
 Welch, Birmingham, brass-founder. *Att.* Tarant and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Wilson, R. H. and J. Westmoreland, Liverpool, spirit-merchants. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Waddington, J. Bishopsgate-street, vintner. *Att.* Charles-ley, Mark-lane.
 Wheatcroft, J. Loregorn, Glamorgan, dealer. *Att.* Williams and Co. Lincoln's-inn.
 Wright, J. Derby, apothecary. *Att.* Kinderly and Co. Gray's-inn.
 Wilson, W. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, coal-fitter. *Att.* Bell and Co. Bow-lane, Cheapside.
 Wood, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Shepherd and Co. Gray's-inn.
 Yates, S. Ashford, Kent, dealer in beer and spirits. *Att.* Sweet and Co. Temple.
 Young, T. Andover, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Bremridge, Temple.

CERTIFICATES.

Anstead, J. and W. Prickett, Old South Sea House, merchants.
 Andrews, C. Burnham, Essex, butcher.
 Ault, J. Love-lane, Eastcheap, broker.
 Anze, J. and J. and W. Frankham, Reading, woollen-drappers.
 Borraman, J. Hackney-road, flour factor.
 Bramley, J. Essex-wharf, Strand, coal-merchant.
 Barrett, J. Shadwell, slopseller.
 Blow, J. Hertford, currier.
 Borrrows, W. Manchester, horse-dealer.
 Browne, B. Derby, architect.
 Painlon, J. Lombard-street, provision-dealer.
 Beck, P. Salford, common-brewer.
 Bailey, T. Hackney, Middlesex, factor.
 Bennett, R. Houndsditch, mercer.
 Benton, W. Stoneywell, Stafford, miller.
 Bamford, J. Sayland, Halifax, York, fustian-manufacturer.
 Barnes, R. Durham, mercer.
 Cousins, W. Great Aile-street, broker.
 Chamberlain, W. Horsley, Gloucester, yarn-maker.
 Cornforth, W. Bishopwearmouth, Durham, sail-maker.
 Cooper, W. Minories, silk-mercier.
 Crocker, R. Caine, Wills, shopkeeper.
 Cowell, R. Smithfield Bars, salesman.

Coates, W. and G. Cass, Bucklersbury, wine-merchants.
 Dancer, J. Lamb's-Conduit-street, lamp-maker.
 Duckham and Lankester, Bread-street, warehousemen.
 Duke, E. and F. Eltham, Kent, linen-drappers.
 Dray, J. Hythe, Kent, miller.
 Deiler, J. Enfield, shopkeeper.
 Dockura, T. Hackney, dealer.
 Ebery, J. Orange-row, Newington, Surrey, chemist.
 Brington, T. Wood-street, Cheapside, warehouseman.
 Faulkner, J. Manchester, dyer.
 Ford, J. Minories, trunk-maker.
 French, M. George-street, Portman-square, wine-merchant.
 Foster, J. jun. Manchester, grocer.
 Fosbery, W. and B. Ingleby, Liverpool, merchants.
 Goddard, J. Kennett's wharf, factor.
 Griffiths, J. Knighton, draper.
 Grimwood, D. Kennington-lane, factor.
 Gerard, J. G. Basinghall-street, merchant.
 Gibborn, N. Judd-street, Brunswick-square, grocer.
 Hoppe, B. Church-street, Minories, mathematical instrument-maker.
 Harrison, M. Carlisle, stationer.
 Hall, C. Liverpool, merchant.
 Hennell, R. Bernard-street, Russell-square, coal-merchant.
 Hawley, C. Wigmore-street, watch-maker.
 Hughes, R. Noble-street, warehouseman.
 Haley, A. Horton, Bradford, cotton-manufacturer.
 Hardman, J. Blackheath-hill, victualler.
 Houghton, H. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, merchant.
 Humphrys, J. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, merchant.
 Hackley, A. M. Wickar, Gloucester, cheese-factor.
 Hufham, C. Linthouse, ship-chandler.
 Jacobs, J. Walcot, Somerset, plasterer.
 Jefferys, H. Melcombe Regis, Dorset, linen-draper.
 Jewell, J. Angel-street, butcher hall-lane, tailor.
 Keough, J. King-street, St. James's, tailor.
 Lomas, J. jun. Mickle, York, paper-manufacturer.
 Levi, L. Plymouth, navv-agent.
 Lawton, T. and J. Davidson, Riding house-lane, printers.
 Lowe, R. Haymarket, linen-draper.
 Lyon, J. Leadenhall-street, ship-broker.
 Lane, W. Manchester, victualler.
 Mullin, H. Liverpool, merchant.
 Mair, R. Liverpool, linen-draper.
 Morrison, J. Church-court, Clement's-lane, merchant.
 Martin, J. High Holborn, blacking-manufacturer.
 McNeill, W. Liverpool, soap-manufacturers.
 Nutter, H. Widow, and T. Wake, Huddersfield, merchants.
 Oddy, J. Leeds, clothier.
 Owen, A. Bell-yard, stationer.
 Oddie, W. Liverpool, merchant.
 Oxley, P. Port, fact, chemist.
 Potter, J. Manchester, grocer.
 Phillips, G. Manchester, umbrella-maker.
 Parker, J. Somers-town, timber-merchant.
 Prebble, J. jun. St. Mary-row, Middlesex, miller.
 Phillips, W. Liverpool, broker.
 Parkin, J. W. Sheffield, tobacconist.
 Richardson, T. Glamorgan, chemist.
 Routh, J. T. Le Mesurier, and H. L. Routh, Austin friars, merchants.
 Rigg, W. Liverpool, merchant.
 Solomon, L. ex. Martin's-court, umbrella-maker.
 Stewart, A. Byoad-street, Radcliffe, hoop-bender.
 Schoolbred, J. Broad-street, merchant.
 Smith, W. Plymouth, silversmith.
 Soper, M. Bathwick, Somerset, tailor.
 Stackhouse, W. Blackburn, linen-draper.
 Scott, J. Fittingly, Nottingham, butcher.
 Smith, E. Greewich, grocer.
 Spalding, H. Metfield, Suffolk, grocer.
 Smith, E. C. Kennington-green, merchant.
 Spencer, J. Collyhurst, Manchester, brewer.
 Thibault, F. Great Mary-le-bonne-street, jeweller.
 Trier, R. G. Parson's-green, baker.
 Thomson, W. Manchester-buildings, Westminster, merchant.
 Villars, C. Conduit-street, milliner.
 Woodward, W. Tottenham, salesman.
 Wood, J. Eolton-le Moors, cotton-manufacturer.
 West, J. jun. Bury-street, St. James's, tailor.
 Wood, T. Ross, Herefordshire, malster.
 Wild, W. Budge-row, warehouseman.
 Whyte, N. and A. Graham, Birmingham, muslin-dealers.
 Widner, J. Holborn, potter.
 Wildgoose, F. St. Philip and Jacob, Gloster, coal-merchants.
 Wilson, T. Higham, Suffolk, miller.
 Williams, J. New Compton-street, baker.
 Williams, C. G. Newport-street, Long Acre, silversmith.
 Young, J. Strand, apothecary.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

1811.	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
June 29	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 4	7 0
July 6	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 6	7 0
13	5 10	6 0	6 8	6 4	7 2
20	5 10	6 0	6 8	6 4	7 4

MEATS.

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

June 29	5 4	5 6	6 4	6 4	7 0
July 6	5 4	5 6	6 2	6 4	7 0
13	5 3	5 6	6 2	6 4	7 0
20	5 3	5 6	6 2	6 2	7 0

St. James's.*				Whitechapel.*			
Hay.		Straw.		Hay.		Straw.	
£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
June 29	8 0 0	3 10 0		7 12 0		3 5 0	
July 6	8 2 6	3 10 0		7 12 0		3 5 0	
13	8 5 0	3 10 0		7 12 0		3 8 0	
20	8 5 0	3 12 0		7 15 0		3 8 0	

LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 22d.	Flat Ordinary — 15d.
Dressing Hides 20	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen — 33
Crop Hides for cut. 20	Ditto, 50 to 70 — 18½

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lbs. 3s. 7½d. Soap, yellow, 65s.; mottled, 58s.; curd, 92s. Candles, per dozen, 11s 6d; moulds, 12s. 6d.

WHEAT.

June 29	4,520 quarters. Average 89s. 4½d.
July 6	5,689 — — — 85 1½
13	6,271 — — — 86 1½
20	5,830 — — — 86 0

FLOUR.

June 29	9,891 sacks. Average 78s. 10½d.
July 6	9,980 — — — 78 10½
13	8,652 — — — 78 9
20	7,870 — — — 78 10

BREAD.

	Peck.	Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quatern.
June 29	4s. 5d.	2s. 2½d.		1s. 1½d.
July 6	4 5	2 2½		1 1½
13	4 5	2 2½		1 1½
20	4 5	2 2½		1 1½

* The highest price of the market.

Prices Current, July 20th, 1811.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	2 6 0	to 0 0 0
Ditto pearl.....	2 8 0	0 0 0
Barilla	2 0 0	2 10 0
Brandy, Coniacgal.	0 11 9	0 12 3
Campfire, refined....lb.	0 5 6	0 0 0
Ditto unrefined...cwt.	15 0 0	20 0 0
Cochineal, garbled..lb.	1 11 0	1 17 0
Ditto, East-India.....	0 4 0	0 6 0
Coffee, fine.....cwt.	3 1 0	3 5 0
Ditto ordinary.....	1 13 0	1 15 0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0 1 6	0 1 8
Ditto Jamaica.....	0 1 1	0 1 2
Ditto Smyrna.....	0 0 11	0 1 1
Ditto East-India.....	0 0 7	0 0 8
Currants, Zantcwt.	3 0 0	3 14 0
Elephants' Teeth	18 0 0	30 0 0
Scrivelloes	14 0 0	17 0 0
Flax, Riga.....ton	76 0 0	78 0 0
Ditto Petersburg.....	70 0 0	0 0 0
Galls, Turkey.....cwt.	7 5 0	7 15 0
Geneva, Hollands ..gal.	0 9 0	0 9 6
Ditto English.....	0 11 0	0 12 6
Gum Arabic, Turkey,cwt.	8 0 0	0 0 0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	76 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto Petersburg.....	77 0 0	81 0 0
Hops	4 10 0	5 12 0
Indigo, Caracca	0 9 6	0 12 6
Ditto East-India	0 3 9	0 11 6
Iron, British bars, ..ton	16 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto Swedish.....	25 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto Norway.....	22 10 0	0 0 0
Lead in pigs.....fod.	33 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto red	37 0 0	0 0 0

COALS.*	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
June 29	42s. 0d. to 46s. 6d.	44s. 0d. to 55s. 0d.
July 6	41 0 45 0	43 0 54 6
13	40 0 45 0	44 0 54 0
20	41 0 45 6	41 0 53 6

* Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

	9 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	1 o'clock.	1 o'clock. Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Driness by Leslie's Hygrom.
June 21	50	60	45	29.73	59	Fair
22	47	60	50	,89	46	Fair
23	54	60	54	,85	34	Cloudy
24	54	66	60	,68	26	Showery
25	61	70	59	,82	75	Fair
26	60	76	59	,90	88	Fair
27	61	68	53	,88	20	Cloudy
28	63	63	60	,82	0	Rain
29	61	66	60	,85	29	Cloudy
30	60	64	60	,85	36	Cloudy
July 1	62	66	64	,82	27	Cloudy
2	64	73	55	,87	33	Fair
3	60	66	54	,92	0	Rain
4	55	60	54	30,03	0	Rain
5	56	66	55	,10	57	Fair
6	55	68	54	,02	70	Fair
7	54	67	52	29,94	50	Fair
8	54	68	66	,92	62	Fair
9	57	71	66	30,01	46	Fair
10	66	74	62	,93	56	Fair
11	64	79	66	,13	64	Fair
12	66	79	65	,07	71	Fair
13	66	76	66	29,95	56	Fair
14	67	68	60	,85	32	Cloudy
15	63	72	66	,90	37	Showery
16	66	72	60	,91	38	Fair
17	65	72	61	,91	61	Fair
18	64	71	67	,82	47	Fair
19	68	73	68	,83	51	Fair
20	60	57	55	,83	0	Rain

Lead, white	ton 47 0 0	to 0 0 0
Logwood chips	ton 16 0 0	to 17 0 0
Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	5 0 0	5 15 0
Mahogany	ft. 0 1 5	0 1 11
Oil, Lucca, .25 gal. jar	20 0 0	21 0 0
Ditto spermaceti. ton	112 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto whale	34 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	3 10 0	4 10 0
Pitch, Stockholm, ..cwt.	1 0 0	0 0 0
Raisins, bloomcwt.	4 0 0	7 0 0
Rice, Carolina.....	1 4 0	1 16 0
Rum, Jamaicagal.	0 5 0	0 7 3
Ditto Leeward Island	0 4 2	0 4 6
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	3 16 6	0 0 0
Silk, thrown, Italian, .lb.	1 9 0	3 5 0
Silk, raw, Ditto	3 15 0	2 5 0
Tallow, English....cwt.	2 4 0	0 0 0
Ditto, Russia, white..	3 17 0	0 0 0
Ditto —, yellow....	2 2 0	0 0 0
Tar, Stockholmbar.	2 10 0	0 0 0
Tin in blocks	cwt. 8 11 0	0 0 1
Tobacco, Maryl.....lb.	0 0 4	0 0 18
Ditto Virginia.....	0 0 4	0 0 0
Wax, Guinea.....cwt.	10 10 0	0 0 0
Whale-fins (Green.) ton.	38 0 0	39 0 0
Wine, Red Port....pipel	105 0 0	110 0 0
Ditto Lisbon	96 0 0	100 0 0
Ditto Madeira.....	90 0 0	120 0 0
Ditto Vidonia.....	78 0 0	80 0 0
Ditto Calcavella.....	96 0 0	100 0 0
Ditto Sherry.....butt.	88 0 0	100 0 0
Ditto Mountain.....	75 0 0	80 0 0
Ditto Claret....hogs.	70 0 0	90 0 0

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th June, to 20th July, 1811.

1811.	Bank	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Reduced.	3 p. Cent.	Consols.	4 p. Cent.	Navy	5 p. Cent.	Long	Annuities.	Omnium.	Imperial	3 p. Cent.	Ditto	India	Stock.	India	Bonds.	South Sea	Old	Annuities.	New Ditto.	3d.	Excheg. B.	Lottery	Tickets	Consols	for Acct.	Irish	Omnium.	Irish	3 p. Cent.
June 21	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
22	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
23	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
24	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
25	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
26	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
27	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
28	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
29	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
30	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
July 1	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
2	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
3	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
4	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
5	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
6	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
7	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
8	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
9	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
10	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
11	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
12	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
13	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
14	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
15	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
16	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
17	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
18	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
19	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
20	100	62	62	62	62	79	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. in July, 1811, (to the 25th) at the Offices of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, and Messrs. Risdon and Damant, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.

Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, £1177. 10s. exclusive of the last Half Yearly dividend of £22. 10s. per Share clear—Oxford £600. to £610, dividend and bonus £29. per share—Watwick and Birmingham, £285. dividing £11.—Grand Junction, £220. 218. Ex dividend of £3. half year £200. (£190. for 20 shares) £195.—Kennet and Avon, £38.—Wilts and Berks, £30. to £27. 10s.—Rochdale, £52. Ex dividend of £1.—Ellismere, £80.—Grand Western, £19. discount.—Peak Forest, £80. with dividend £2.—Grand Union, £12. 10s. discount.—Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares, £38.—Dudley, £53. Ex dividend £1.—West-India Dock Stock, £156. ex half yearly of £5.—London Dock Scrip, £24. per cent. premium.—Commercial Dock Old Shares, £150. with New Shares attached.—Rock, 15s. Premium.—East-London Water-Works, £146.—Grand Junction Water-Works, £12. 12s. to £7. 7s.—Strand Bridge, £17, discount.—Dover-Street-Road, £13. discount.—London Flour Company, £10, 10s.—Basingstoke, £21.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 28-6—Ditto at sight, 27-6—Rotterdam, 8-7—Hamburg, 24-0—Altona, 24-0—Paris, 1 day's date, 17-16—Ditto, 2 us. 18-0—Cadiz, in paper—Cadiz, eff. 45-0—Palermo, per oz. 125d.—Leghorn, 58—Genoa, 54—Venice, eff. 52—Naples, 42—Lisbon, 674—Oporto, 674—Dublin, per c. 104—Cork, do 104.

London Premiums of Insurance, July 20th, 1811.
(Brit. ships), ret. 5l.—Jamaica to U. S. of America, return 6l.—To East-Indies, out and home.—East-Indies to London.—Windward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c.—At 20 gs. Southern Whale-fishery.—At 25 gs. Newfoundland, to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.
At 1½ gs. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.
At 2 gs. Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, and Plymouth.
At 3 gs. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c.—From Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford.—Bengal, Madras, or China.
At 4 gs. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope, —Dublin, Cork, &c. to London, (Comp.